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CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT JAWAHARLAL'S RELEASE?

Criminal Law Bill Sensation In Simla

Convention Discarded

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Quite a sensation was caused among the members of the Assembly this morning when they read a column story in an Anglo-Indian paper giving the purport of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and making a special pleading for its enactment in that form.

The Press correspondents too were puzzled for the reason that one of the conventions which pressmen are expected here to observe is not to publish Legislative Measures before they are introduced in the House.

It seems that it is not a question of any newspaper's getting a normal scoop, but that certain interested quarters chose a certain channel for their publicity and ignored the entire body of the Press who were entitled to know what the bill would contain along with one or two newspapers which have been given this concession.

Already the press circles here have been annoyed over the practice of the Government Publicity Organisation sending in advance matter to a few selected newspaper men, thus giving them an advantage over others.

Some members of the Assembly are expected to raise the matter with the Government authorities and certainly a majority of pressmen here feel very sore over this differential treatment and discriminatory advantage in favour of one class of newspapers.

SATYAMURTI RAISES POINT OF ORDER

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Satyamurti raised a point of order stating that the "Statesman" received at Simla this morning published a message sent yesterday reproducing exactly what appeared in the Bill. This constituted a breach of privilege of the House. He did not think it was a journalistic scoop, and asked whether the purport of the Bill had been communicated at any conference, and whether in selecting press correspondents, discrimination, racial or otherwise, had been made.

The President remarked that a Bill stood in a different category from resolutions and questions which had to be admitted by the President. He asked what prevented Government from arming itself by sounding public opinion regarding the Bill.

Mr. Satyamurti replied that this could be done if the Government stated the lines on which they proposed to prepar a Bill, but not in respect of a Bill already ready for introduction.

The President said there was nothing to prevent the Government for changing its mind and not introducing the Bill.

Sir Henry Craik replied that no question of breach of privilege had arisen.

He had a conference with certain press correspondents and explained to them, Government's reasons and their policy and answered questions. This had been a regular practice with the Government, in order to prepare the ground in the friendly press.

The Congress press had been writing speculative articles, and it was perfectly legitimate for the Government to call the friendly press to a conference, and so long as he was in charge of the Home Department, he proposed to continue the practice. A breach of privilege could possibly have occurred, if he communicated to the Press Assembly's printed papers on the subject, which he had not done.

The President held no breach of privilege had been committed.—A. P.

Legislative Assembly

Cr. Law Amendment Bill Introduced

STORM OVER ADVANCE PUBLICITY

Adjournment On Saxena Ban Admitted By Chair, But Disallowed By Viceroy

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)
SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Business before the Legislative Assembly on the opening day was uninteresting, and attendance was thin, though many familiar faces and prominent leaders were in their places.

A spate of adjournment motions vanished, either because the movers would not move or because they were disallowed. Adjournment on bans upon Congress Enquiries in Bengal, which was disallowed by the Viceroy, was greeted with cries of "shame".

Sarkar Refuses To Be Drawn Out

Question time was rendered lively by Sir James Grigg's usual cavalier-like answers regarding measures to improve India's balance of trade and about Government's silver policy.

Sir N. N. Sarkar's guarded answer denying negotiations with Indian States to join the Federation, provoked a volley of supplementary questions, seeking to connect the Bombay Conference of States' Ministers with Mr. Monckton. But Sir N. N. Sarkar was too good a lawyer to be drawn into disingenuous answers.

Sir Chaudhury Zafrulla Khan made an impressive beginning this session in answering questions regarding commercial treaties, though the answers rang either evasive or unconvincing.

CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD.

An unexpected debate was raised on the motion to appoint two Assembly Representatives on the Central Education Advisory Board on the ground that the proposed Board had not been sanctioned by the Legislature, that it might involve interference with provinces and that it had no Representatives of Commerce or Agriculture on it.

But Sir G. Bajpai pointed out that the money was voted by the Assembly at the Budget time, when such objections ought to have been raised, which disposed of this criticism.

ALL OVER GENEVA CONVENTION.

Another feeble debate was attempted on the motion advising the ratification of Geneva Convention regarding women employed during night hours mainly on the ground that this was at the dictation of the League of Nations, where countries like Italy preponderated and whose rulers shamelessly insulted Indians as barbarians.

Mr. B. Das was indignant with Mussolini for his diatribes, and Mr. N. M. Joshi was not overenthusiastic on the Convention, described it as reactionary which was admitted by official spokesmen. But confusion of International Labour Conference with the League of Nations was not justified and so the opposition crumbled down into nothing.

LIVELY QUESTION HOUR

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The Autumn Session of the Legislative Assembly opened to-day. Sir Abdur Rahim, the President took the Chair. There was good attendance in the House and the Public Galleries were full.

Proceedings began in a spirit of good cheer when a number of new members including Government Front Benchers were applauded while taking the oath.

The question hour proved lively.

In the information elicited by answers may be included the following:—That India's export trade to Italy has not been seriously affected, that the Government of India are communicating with the Ceylon Government for securing preference to Indian goods of import into Ceylon, that owing to divergence of opinions received, Government have dropped the proposal to amend Section 61 of the Incometax Act, that the Stores Department in London and the Indian Stores Department are complementary, that the question of their amalgamation is under consideration, but the abolition of the London Department is unthinkable so long as Indian requirements are bought in London.

Answers to other questions disclosed that between January 1933 and July 1935, imports from United Kingdom into India totalled Rs. 13,030 lakhs and exports to United Kingdom Rs. 11,642 lakhs, that recent action of the Government which had any conceivable connection with the price of Silver was the reduction of duty in April and this was taken purely on revenue grounds and that Government was not carrying on at present any negotiations with the States in regard to the coming Federation.

Condolence reference was made to Mr Faqirchand, sitting Member of the Assembly who died recently and Sir Basil Blackett and Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, ex-M.L.A's who died since the last season.—

Later, the names of Haji Abdullah Haji Kasim and Mr. Sesha Iyengar were added to the list of members and ex-members of the Houses who were dead and about whom condolence reference was made.

The President undertook to convey to the families of the deceased the condolence resolution.

The President then mentioned a number of adjournment motions.

Those relating to Quetta were not moved.

The President announced the disallowance by the Governor-General of the adjournment motion relating to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena's visit to Bengal on the ground that the matter did not concern the Governor-General-in-Council. Congress Benches: "Shame, Shame.")

The President next took up Mr. Govinddas' motion relating to the conduct of the soldiers of the King's Regiment, Jubbulpore.

Sir N N. Sircar objected stating

(Continued on page 7 col. 3.)

SEQUEL TO GRAVE TURN IN KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH

Friends Of India Society Reported To Be Keen On The Issue

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2. Rumour is rife that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru will be released shortly. Important correspondence is proceeding, in view of Mrs. Kamala Nehru's unsatisfactory state of health.

Kamala Nehru's Health Condition Causes Anxiety

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

An unconfirmed report states that Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition is causing very great anxiety.

INFLUENCES AT WORK IN LONDON?

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The United Press understands that influences outside India are working for the early release of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, on account of the grave turn in Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health.

It is reported that several members of the Friends of India Society and the Quakers are urging on the Secretary of State to release Pandit Jawaharlal at this juncture.

It is also understood that Mahatma Gandhi is receiving regular and direct communication from Germany regarding Mrs. Kamala Nehru's serious condition.—United Press.

HOME MEMBER AND PRESSMEN

Talk Of Adjournment Motion

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Sir Henry Craik's discrimination between press correspondents who are all registered with the Government of India is causing a stir in the press gallery. Lobby talks show that if it can be done, some member may yet raise an adjournment motion or put a short-notice question censuring the discriminatory treatment between press correspondents, especially in a matter, where it is not a question of explaining a particular policy, but disclosing news to one set of correspondents.

KING OF BELGIANS PROGRESSING

(SPECIAL CABLE)
BRUSSELS, September 2

It is revealed that the King of Belgian sustained a broken rib in the Kussnacht motor smash. It is healing satisfactorily and also the wounds on the King's mouth and right hand are healing normally.

QUETTA SALVAGE OPERATIONS

Official Time-table

QUETTA, September 2

An Official Press Communique states that commencing from 15th September 1935, salvage will be undertaken in the area bounded by the Bruce Road, Surajganj Road Ingle Road and Circular Road comprising Ward 1, House 489 536 and 548-554.

Permits to enter Quetta have been issued to those owners of movable property, whose addresses are known. Others should forward their present address to the Claim Commissioner, Quetta, direct without delay, so that permits may be sent to them. Owners should arrive at Quetta between 10th and 12th September.—A. P.

Italian Troops Crossing The Frontier

Million Dollar Munitions For Abyssinia

NEW DEAL PUTS ITALY IN A DILEMMA

Inside Story Of Rickett's "Red Cross Mission"

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 2.

Ethiopian Government circles are exultant over the oil concession, saying that it has two advantages.

Firstly the Company has agreed to advance immediately one million dollars, and secondly the concession would mean that if the Italians invaded Ethiopia, they would be unable to exploit all the mineral riches.

The sum of a million dollars will be employed to purchase munitions, and it is understood, negotiations are afoot to buy rifles and ammunitions.

Is There A Secret Agreement?

The Italian Legation has not yet protested.

It is expected that the Italians will contest the validity of the concession, but as America is not a signatory to the Tripartite agreement of 1906 the Ethiopians are unable to see the grounds on which any protest may be based.

Mr. Colson, American adviser to the Ethiopian Government states that there is no secret protocol to the Concession Agreement, and further denies that the Company has offered a large and immediate advance.

But a strong impression prevails that some secret agreement exists.

PIPELINE UPTO INDIAN OCEAN!

Exit For Abyssinian Oil Planned By New Concern

(SPECIAL CABLE).
DJIBOUTI, Sept. 2.

Optimistic views regarding oil bearing prospects of the concession obtained from the Emperor were expressed by Mr. Rickett in an interview to Reuter.

The concession to work the oil and all other minerals in the eastern half of Ethiopia extended from Kenya along the line of the lakes as far as Ponto, where there are large deposits of fine and heavy oil at a depth of about four hundred metres. The Oil would be carried by a pipeline to the Indian Ocean to a point south of Zeilah.

BUSINESS WITH "RED CROSS"

Rickett's Mission To Addis Ababa

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The British Government are stated to be making a rigorous enquiry to ascertain whether any British capital is involved directly or indirectly in the Rickett concession.

Meanwhile Sir Sydney Barton has telegraphed to the Foreign Office stating that the contract is purely between the Ethiopian Government and the American Corporation, and that no mention whatever is made of British participation. No report is received of Sir S. Barton's conversation with the Emperor.

It is learnt that Mr. Rickett was at Addis Ababa from 23rd to 30th August and had no contact with any Legation then.

It is understood, he went to Addis Ababa ostensibly to arrange for a Red Cross aeroplane to be presented by the Egyptian Copts and was furnished with a letter of introduction to the Emperor by the Coptic Patriarch.

Mr. Colson signed the contract as a witness owing to the fact that the ruling text was in English, and it was necessary to guarantee the conformity of the English text with the Abyssinian text as none of the Ethiopians concerned knew English.—Reuter.

SUPPORT FOR ABYSSINIA

NASSAU (Bahamas), Sept. 2.

Big demonstration of war veterans passed a resolution endorsing the policy of the British Government in the Abyssinian crisis pledging support in the event of war. Already, 200 men and five women have volunteered their services.—Reuter.

PERMIT TO MILITARY 'PLANES

Egyptian Govt. Notification To Powers

CAIRO, Sept. 2.

It is understood that the Government has sent note to foreign Powers stating that any request for permission to military aeroplanes to fly over the Egyptian territory must reach the Egyptian Government, at least fifteen days before such passage is intended.—Reuter.

MILITARY ACTIVITY IN ABYSSINIA

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 2.

Reuter's special correspondent noticed remarkable difference, travelling from Djibouti to Addis Ababa, compared with a month ago, when everything was comparatively calm.

Ethiopians are now seriously preparing to defend their territory against the impending Italian attack which is expected in the course of a few weeks.

A detachment of the Imperial Guard, several thousands strong, is due to arrive at Diredawa this week-end, to defend the railway station. The rolling stock is being transferred from Diredawa to Addis Ababa and Djibouti, as Diredawa is considered to be vulnerable to air attack. Gangs of labourers are buiding a loop-line around the neighbouring railway bridge in view of the possibility of Italian planes destroying it. 25,000 regulars and 50,000 irregulars are being rushed from the neighbourhood of Harrar towards the Ogeden work. The equipping of the Irregulars are proceeding but in many cases only

(Continued on page 7, col. 1.)

REPORTED ENTRY INTO DANAKIL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 2.

An unconfirmed report states that an advance guard of 1,000 Italian troops. and 1,500 native troops has crossed the Eritrean frontier west of Assab and. has entered the Danakil country, and the Danakils are fleeing, having abandoned their villages and herds.

CAPE TOWN WORKERS' EFFECTIVE PROTEST

Refuse To Load Meat For Italian Army

CAPE TOWN. Sept. 2.

The Cape Province trade union organisation has decided to "appeal to the conscience of South Africa" in the defence action of the dockworkers of Cape Town who have refused to load an Italian vessel with chilled meat destined for the Italian army in East Africa.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

INTERIM INTERDICT AGAINST LADY HAIG'S BOOK.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Lord Haig's prodigious diary-writing propensities were mentioned during the action in Edinburgh, as a result of which an interim interdict was granted against the publication of Lady Haig's book "The Man I Knew."

It is stated that Haig's war-time personal daily record aggregated to three quarters of a million words written in duplicate carbon copy, being always sent to his wife. Her Ladyship's object in writing the book is largely to vindicate her husband against the attack in Mr. Lloyd George's Memoirs.

The publishers have decided to withhold the book in consequence of to-day's action, which was taken on the ground that parts of the book infringed the copyright of the trustees in Haig's diaries the publication of which was likely to be detrimentally affected and was likely to cause loss to Haig estate. Reuter.

MILITARY MANOEUVRES GALORE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Britain, France and Germany are in the throes of large-scale autumn manoeuvres, attended by military attaches of foreign powers. Thirteen mimic battles would be fought in the Salisbury plain by the British army, wherein all would be participating, notably the newly mechanised units of air arm.

In Paris, manoeuvres of a gigantic scale began in the country bordering the German-Italian frontiers under the leadership of General Gamelin, Chief General Staff and are expected to continue the greater part of September.

In Berlin, largest army manoeuvres after the war began on the line from Muenster to Hermannsburg troops of all kinds, equipped with the most modern weapons participating. Chancellor Hitler, General Von Blomberg, War Minister were watching the operations commanded by General Von Kluge.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Urgently, Spinning-Master, Weaving-Assistant, Lady-Doctors, M.B.B.S., L.C.P.S., 1st Class Electricians, Governess-Tutoress, Salesmen. Apply Royal Service Agency, 369|71, 3rd floor, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay. (4809).

Wanted Gentleman for responsible post. Pay 100. Applicant able to offer substantial guarantee need apply Box No. 4811, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from qualified graduates of Foreign Universities in Technology of Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing. Grade Rs. 200—20—300. Apply with copies of testimonials to the office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1705).

Wanted—Two Commercial Officers are required for an Electric Supply Undertaking. Only experienced persons who have worked in Secretariate positions and who possess Technical knowledge and not below 35 years of age should apply stating nationality, age, salary expected and experience. Applications should reach by 20th September, 1935 to Box No. 1703, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted experienced Manager and Accountant for Page Co-operative Stores, Freelandganj, Dohad. Pay Rs. 60—80 according to qualifications. Must be qualified preferably B.Com., having business experience. Apply with testimonials to President. (4787).

Wanted young and energetic Assistants for the Spinning department with previous experience. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, with copies of testimonials and state salary expected. (1704).

Applications are invited from qualified Indians to be trained for the post of an Assistant Engineer. Only those who possess a degree or recognised diploma of Foreign University in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, need apply. Grade Rs. 200—20—300. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1706).

Wanted an experienced blender and a qualified mechanic for a cigarette manufacturing concern. Apply with credentials and terms. to B. K. Aga, Dehra Dun. (4806).

Wanted for the Balmokand Khatri Tailoring School, Amritsar, a proficient Sewing and cutting Tailor Master on Rs. 45. Apply to Lala Bansi Dhar Kapur, Chah Zargran, Amritsar. (4780).

Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates, Matrics, Under-Matrics for Bank service. Apply stating salary acceptable. Royal Service Bureau Meerut. (4779).

44. MEDICAL.

Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles, their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric Revision Classes Rs. 3 per subject M.A., B.T., B.A., B.T. Teachers, Tardeo Tuition Classes, Tardeo Terrace, Tardeo. (4812).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 22-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4790).

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one second-hand strawboards cutting machine. Apply with full particulars: Manager, Kuver Limited, 61, Clive Road, Bombay. (4796).

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

146. AMUSEMENTS.

Advertiser wants to purchase or get agency for India of famous American and English talkies. Apply Box No. 4789, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Poona Races—Win Rupees one thousand. Particulars from M.V.S. Nathan, 35|37, Thambuchetty Street, Madras. 4571.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that I, the undersigned, have separated from the firm of C. JIVANLAL & CO., on the 30th of June, 1935. The remaining partners of the firm of C. JIVANLAL & CO., have taken over the assets and liabilities of the firm of C. JIVANLAL & CO. I have, therefore, now no concern whatsoever with the said firm of C. Jivanlal and Co. I am now carrying on business on my account in the name and style of CHIMANLAL MEHTA & CO.

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THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 10th day of September to THURSDAY, the 26th day of September, 1935, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1935.
1697

Legal Notices

IN THE COURT OF THE SECOND CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT ANDHERI

Insolvency Application No. 38 of 1933.

ALLI MAHOMED S. IBRAHIM, Khoja, 49, nil, Bandra. ..... Petitioner.

WHEREAS the above-named Petitioner has applied to this Court by a petition, dated 4th November, 1933, to be declared an insolvent under the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920, this is to give you notice that the Court has fixed the 21st day of September, 1935, for hearing the aforesaid petition. If any one desires to be represented in the matter, he should attend the Court in person or by a duly instructed pleader.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1935.

D. B. KATPITIA,
Sub-Judge.
1707

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of EBRAHIM ALLARAKHIA alias EBRAHIM ALLARAKHIA MISTRY alias EBRAHIM A. MISTRY alias E.A. MISTRY, late of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan: ..... Deceased.

FATMABAI, widow of Allarakhia, also of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Ali Umer Street, without the Fort: ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-five and in the Twenty-sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R.B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 26th day of August, 1935.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
1699. Petitioner's Attorneys.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT RANGOON.

ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

CIVIL REGULAR SUIT NO. 116 OF 1935.

P. B. KAMDAR, Trader, by his Agent and Attorney, C. B. Kamdar, No. 632-634, Merchant Street, Rangoon. Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) J. FERNANDES, Trader, at present residing at Noor Building, Trinity Street, Bombay, (2) R. K. VACHHANI, Trader, Aung Ban, Southern Shan States ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To

The Defendant No. (1).

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for dissolution of partnership and for taking accounts valued provisionally at Rs. 1,000.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a recognized agent or by an Advocate of this Court at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday the 30th day of September, 1935 which day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit.

If you wish to defend the suit you must put in a written statement of your case at least seven days before the abovementioned day, and take notice that in default of your so doing the suit may be decided without hearing you.

Witness, The Hon'ble SIR ARTHUR PAGE, Kt., Chief Justice at Rangoon, this 13th day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Five.

R. P. W. MONTEIRO.
Assistant Registrar.

1636.

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Yahiko ,,	19th ,,	5th Oct.
Sumatra ,,	23rd ,,	7th ,,
Tsijin ,,	9th Oct.	24th ,,

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Master MOHAN
and
Miss COOPER
in
MADAN'S MAIDEN SOCIAL HIT:

Pati-Bhakti

or

Pavitra Lilavati

Highly applauded by the public opinion, during this week

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

DAILY: 5-15; 8 & 10-30 P.M.

UNRESTRICTED TRADING HOURS BY E.I.C.A.

C. B. S. Union Protests Against Keeping Market "365 Days Of Year"

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Cotton Brokers' Staff Union of Bombay, writes:—

"It is well-known to every businessman of Bombay that the East India Cotton Association keeps its forward cotton market open for business for all the 24 hours without any restriction as to trading hours. It was expected that the Association having taken over control of the Trading Ring from the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association would stop the scandal of the limitless trading hours. Unhappily, those expectations have proved futile. The Ring Committee of the Association, it appears, has not been able to secure sufficient powers from the Board of the Association, to be able to successfully regulate the working of the Market, and for all practical purposes, it is the Board of the Directors of the Association that are responsible for such state of affairs.

As if it were not enough, even on Sundays and holidays, free trading is going on in the Market. Of course, according to its rules, the Association does continue to declare Sundays and holidays as non-trading days. But this official closing of the market on Sundays and holidays is only in name for the Market goes on working as freely as it does on other working days. To the working staff in the market all holidays, howsoever important religiously or Socially, are of no use. They cannot leave the the Market. Their plight, while working incessantly for all the 365 days of the year, has become miserable.

"A CRUSHING SYSTEM."

Mr. R. R. Bakhle is presenting a Bill, called the 'Shop Act' in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council. If it passes, it will go a long way towards bettering the condition of many workers, like hotel boys, etc. God alone knows when we, who are working under an important Association like the E. I. Cotton Association are to get any relief from the crushing system of the Market.

The E. I. C. Association is a semi-Government body. All its rules and regulations have been passed with the sanction of the Bombay Government, and even a minor change in its rules requires the Government's approval. The Bombay Government and the members of the Legislative Council have given vast powers to the Association, but little do they care to see whether those powers are well and properly made use of.

We earnestly appeal to the honourable members of the Legislative Council to use their influence in this matter and see that this scandal about trading hours is removed without any delay."

MONSOON NOT YET OVER

City And Suburbs Get Heavy Rain During Week-End

BOMBAY, Monday.

With a few brief intervals of sunshine, rain has been almost continuous in Bombay City and the suburbs for the past week.

And if we are to rely on the prophecy of the Colaba Meteorologist, the monsoon has not yet done with our city.

Asked by a "Chronicle" representative if the heay rain which we are now experiencing will continue, the weather prophet at Colaba replied, "The monsoon is strengthening on the West Coast."

There were some very heavy down-pours during the week-end in the city. The rain which started on Saturday evening continued till Sunday noon. All the maidans presented the appearance of big lakes and the week-end cricket matches had to be abandoned again, much to the disappointment of the players.

People who had planned to enjoy the Sunday in Theatres and out-door places, took a sigh of relief when the rain stopped in the afternoon. The sky, however, remained clouded and in the evening light drizzles took the place of the heavy showers.

At night again the clouds burst and there were continuous heavy down-pours.

The weather became a bit bright again this morning and optimists are hoping that the monsoon will not mar the coming Parsi holidays.

That Bombay has had more than sufficient rain this season is shown by the fact that Colaba records a surplus of 13 in. over last year's total upto this date while in the Fort area the surplus is as high as 24 inches.

MONSOON FAIRLY ACTIVE IN WEST COAST

POONA, Sept. 2.

The monsoon was fairly active in the west coast of the Peninsula and Tenasserim Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in north Deccan, east Central Provinces, and Assam, local rain in Bengal, Orissa, Central India, west United Provinces, west Central Provinces, east Rajputana and Gujarat and a few falls in Sind, Northwest Frontier Provinces, east and north Punjab, Chota Nagpur, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN INCHES.

Diamond Island 1 1/2; Sibsagar 2; Chandbali 1 1/2; Jalpaiguri 1; Akola 3; Bareilly 2; Jhansi, Indore and Sutna 1 1/2 each; Mainpuri, Kanker 1 each; Baroda 5; Badin and Salem 2 each; Khandala 1 1/2; Malegaon and Mahableshwar 1 each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will continue fairly widespread in the west coast of Peninsula, Gujarat and central parts of the country, and occur locally in north Deccan, Assam and Lower Burma.—A. P.

RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 2-9-1935.

	For the last 24 hours	From June to date	Total during same period last year.
	in.	in.	in.
Colaba ..	0.39	70.24	64.66
St George's Hospital ..	3.40	113.16	86.86
J. J. Hospital ..	1.42	86.83	73.05
Departure from Normal			+13.04 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

The following is the summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of Monday:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 81.9 degrees (3.2 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 75.2 degrees 0.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 113 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9

Rain in 24 hours 0.39 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.76 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 70.26 inches

Weather remarks: Rain

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-9-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.4deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Increased hedge selling, liquidation and speculative selling absorbed by trade buying on the scale-down. General feeling here is bearish moderately.

DELIMITATION IN SIND

Govt. Express Their Views And Invite Public Opinion

KARACHI, Aug. 31.

In a press note issued yesterday, the Government express their views on the recommendations of the Sind Provincial Delimitation Committee.

The press note further adds that the views expressed are provisional and are subject to revision after the Government have considered the views of the public which have been invited.

(1) The Government view with satisfaction the recommendation in favour of "single-member" constituencies, as the conditions in Sind are peculiarly strong in favour of it.

(2) The Government accept the scheme of constituencies and distribution of seats as recommended by the Committee.

(3) The Committee's recommendations on the Mohamadan, General and European constituencies are accepted.

(4) They also accept the Committee's recommendations for the formation of women's constituencies and the allocation of seats to them, and also their suggestion that application for registration may be made by the women themselves, but that their husbands should only be allowed to apply on their behalf. It accepts recommendations on land-holders constituency.

LABOUR SEATS

(5) As regards the labour constituency, the Government are of opinion that (a) registered trade unions should be included in the constituency with such restrictions as are proposed by the Committee, but the remainder of the constituency should be limited to Karachi City and Cantonment, including the limits of the Karachi Port Trust, and Manora Cantonment, Hyderabad City and the Cantonment and the Municipal Boroughs of Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkana City otherwise the constituency would be unmanageable. If necessary, factories in all towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants should be included in addition to those in the Borough Municipalities, (b) There seems to be no advantage in including public utility companies. (c) The Railways in Sind and the Karachi Port Trust should be represented through their unions. (d) Labourers of local bodies should not be included as there is no gain in including them. A necessary qualification is required for entry in the bodies of the factory or membership of the Union concerned for six months previous to the preparation of the roll.

(6) In connection with "commerce and industry constituencies the Government are of opinion that the two seats allocated to the Commerce and the Industry Constituencies in Sind should be allocated to (1) the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and (2) the Karachi Merchants Association and the Karachi Buyers and Shippers Chamber. There should be no income tax qualification.—United Press.

The Organising Committee of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party has decided to hold a Provincial Congress Socialist Conference at Calcutta on September 21, 22 and 23 under the presidency of Mr. Jayaprakash Narain.

WHEN YOUR HEAD IS STUFFED UP

Mistol *clears your head*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Fields, Factories & Workshops

Belgium

I. L. O. AND 40 HOUR WEEK

Berlin Trade Union Leader Explains Convention

(IFTU)—Comrade Mertens, the General Secretary of the Belgian National Trade Union Centre and Vice-President of the International Federation of Trade Unions, publishes in the Brussels "Peuple" of the 13th July an article on the International Labour Conference in Geneva and the forty-hour week. He points out that since 1930 the I.F.T.U. has carried on propaganda for the reduction of hours of work as one of the most important means of combating unemployment, and says that the adoption of the Convention laying down the principle of the forty-hour week represents an undeniable and very important success for the Workers' Group of the International Labour Conference, because their action had been carried on with great care, persistence and understanding. Comrade Mertens then states that "it would, however, be illusory to think that it was solely the activities of the Workers' Group which led the government delegates to vote in such number for the Convention. As a matter of fact it is beyond doubt that the obstinate attitude of the employers' representatives induced a considerable number of the Government delegates to vote for the Convention or to abstain from voting, instead of voting against it. In this way the employers' tactics actually militated against the opponents of the forty-hour week instead of helping them."

HOPEFUL FUTURE

Mertens thinks that the position next year, when the forty-hour week in individual industries has to be dealt with, will be much more favourable than it was this year, when only the International Convention for the forty-hour week in the glass bottle industry obtained the necessary majority. Mertens therefore emphasises—and this is important not only for Belgium—that experience has up till now taught that the workers must continually press their demands for reduction of hours of work in order to cut down unemployment.

After pointing out that the International Labour Office only reflects the position in the various countries, he states further that "for this reason the work must be carried on in each separate country. It is necessary that this work shall bring the governments round to view the demands of the workers favourably, so that these demands can be translated into International Conventions. On the basis of these Conventions, the workers in all lands must continue their work to get them ratified and applied. It is to this permanent and properly conducted action that we are guiding the workers of our country, so that it can be said of the Belgian workers that it is thanks to them that the greatest possible proportion of the workers are saved from the destructive consequenccs of unemployment."

MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM !

Average wages range from 1d. to £20 per hour. The former is paid to a Chinese coolie, the latter to the president of an American electrical trust company.

But what about India?

Centralizing Labour Power In Germany

Measures Adopted By The Nazi State To Increase Workers' Efficiency

(By Dr. Bruno Ranecker)

Whereas in the U.S.A. the highest Court of Law has declared the N.R.A. laws as being anti-constitutional, whereby any central guidance of economic affairs and labour on the part of the State is rendered impossible, matters are developing in an entirely opposite direction in Germany. The "labour campaign" led by the Government has now been succeeded by the "production campaign", the purpose of which is, if possible, to make Germany independent of the import of cereals and milk products. The "working classes" of the Reich have recently introduced the manufacture of bread into the economically-planned regulations governing food products, so that now the prices and methods of distribution of the majority of agricultural products are prescribed by the local authorities, and in-so-far-as the law concerning the duties of the working classes calls for, by the public authorities also. In trade and hand-labour additional regulations of an economic character have likewise been put into effect. The law for the protection of individual trade, passed on May 22nd 1933, and which has been extended and supplemented by several stipulations, forbids the further erection of large shopping stores, shops which have a uniform price, etc. Trade concerns can only be started when the necessary proof of qualification has been produced, independent hand-labour organisations are no longer allowed in the large concerns, and the fixing of minimum prices has been forbidden by the commissionaire of the Reich, entrusted with the supervision of prices. In craftsmanship the introduction of the so-called "proof of great qualification" and registration in the hand-labour rolls without which workmen are not allowed to settle, can be looked upon as economically-planned measures.

LABOUR LAWS

These State socialist measures of the Nationalist-Socialists in the domain of economic management amount to a new centralisation of Labour power as far as the management of Labour is concerned, which was introduced by the Labour Law of May 15th, 1934 and the stipulations concerning the distribution of labour power, of August 16th 1934. This centralisation of labour power has resulted in a temporary agreement by the introduction of the working-book, according to the law passed on February 26th, 1935, effective as from June 1st of this year.

What were the intentions of the Reich Government in passing these laws? First and foremost the assurance of having sufficient workmen for agricultural purposes. As a consequence of the action taken by the Government in the years 1933|34 for finding work for the unemployed, which was mainly in favour of the industrial centres, the number of labourers who left the country and went to the towns increased considerably. The result was a deficiency of labourers necessary for agriculture on the one hand, and an increase in unemployed in the towns on the other. The Labour Law remedied this situation. The agricultural districts in the previous year were able to bring in their crops wihout difficulty, and for about the last six months the lack of workmen in the country has practically ceased. On the other hand, by restricted areas in the towns. (Greater-Berlin, Hamburg, Bremen and the Saar country) it was possible to restrict the engagement of outside workers to a minimum. The consequence was that in towns with a population over 1.00,000 average unemployment was reduced from 81 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1934 to 60 per 1,000 at the present time. In the remaining parts of the Reich, the unemployment figures in 1934 were only 23.6 per 1 000 inhabitants.

DISTRIBUTING LABOUR POWER.

The law passed on August 10th concerning the distribution of Labour power had for its purpose the transfer of young workmen into agricultural and household occupations, as also the exchange of young labourers against older ones. It had been shown that partly in consequence of the rationalisation scheme, and partly for reasons of economy, in the crisis years 1930-1933 more and more of the elder workmen were being exchanged for younger labourers. The percentage of unemployed men over 25 in industrial pursuits increased from 1933 to 1934 from 72.5 to 79.1, and clerks, employees, etc., from 74 to 86.5 per cent., whereas the corresponding figures for youths under 25 years of age showed reductions of 23.4 to 16.1 and 22.6 to 16 per cent. Similar conditions prevail in regard to feminine labour. If the Government did not wish to remain inactive in front of the growing discontent shown by the older workmen, or indifferent to the political damage caused to the population by the dismissal of elderly fathers of families, then it had not to be afraid of taking effective steps. The exchange of young workmen for sen for exchange can be accommodated elsewhere.

The introduction of conscription, which keeps about 350,000 young men busy under the colours each year, has greatly facilitated the operation of these measures. Moreover, steps have been taken to ensure that the coming generation of trained workmen will in no way be jeopardised by this exchange system. From a practical point of view, only untrained young workmen come into consideration. In view of the particular need of the older employees, the Reich institution for unemployment insurance and finding employment for the workless, which is the responsible representative of the labour centralisation movement, has expressed itself willing. when engaging older employees, to advance the sum of 50 Reichsmarks for a period of six months, and a further 5 R.M. for each child.

"WORKING-BOOK"

The result of this scheme has been most satisfactory. The decrease in unemployment amongst the younger workmen has come to a standstill, and the number of unemployed men over 25 has gone down from 79.1 per cent to 71.3 per cent in the case of workmen, and from 80.5 to 72 per cent in the case of employees.

Through the introduction of a working-book, the measures above mentioned are to be completed and promoted. The publication of this working-book, which from June 1st will comprise about 21 million workmen and employees, and which has to be shown within a certain period before any worker or employee can be given work, has for its purpose a greater selection and management of labour power in economic life, preventing a rush to those professions which are already too full, stopping the flight from the land, and unlawful earnings from two sources, together with "black labour." The working-book will fulfil other statistical purposes, such as change of profession on the part of individual workers and employees and the reason for same. provision for old age, distribution of the sexes, data concerning the family, and other matters of great importance for the social and economic welfare of the population.

WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR

Bekar Kamkari Sangh Clarifies Issues

The General Secretary of Bekar Kamkari Sangh has sent for publication a following statement from which the following extracts are given:—

The start which Bekar Kamkari Sangh has made in its recent activities has not failed to attract sympathetic attention of various newspapers belonging to various political shades. There is some rift in the lute. Some criticism directed against this programme so much involves the principles and the methods of its organisation as it is impossible for us to pass over it without notice. A local daily has deemed it wise to ridicule the impracticability of the some of the demands including monthly relief Rs. 45. p.m. Further it is argued that as good many workers in Bombay get wages less than Rs. 45 this demand if realised will create conditions under which it would be far more confortable for a worker to be without a job than be employed somewhere.

It is the threatening and almost unconquerable existence of unemployment that has brought to the forefront the question of relief more than in any other epoch in the history of the world. To this most important demand

> Readers who have anything to say on problems affecting agriculturists, peasants, factory workers and other labourers are invited to contribute to the columns of this page.

all energies must be applied. All forces of organised strength of the unemployed can alone make this demand realisable. This is the commonsense principle and not "ideals of Socialism indiscriminately applied" leading to "untenable principles of relief" as it is sought to be made out.

Moreover it must be pointed out that the question of the organisation of the unemployed workers cannot be treated in an isolated fashion. The Sangh must enthusiastically come forward to support the minimum wage demands of the employed and must always put an end to black-legging attempts on the part of the unemployed whenever the employed workers are fighting for their economic demands. The employed workers in their turn must help the unemployed workers and in an organised manner must support their demand for relief. It is in this spirit of co-operation and solidarity that the employed and unemployed workers must work for each other as the integral parts of the entire working-class. If the whole problem of the working-class is thus treated as a whole the absurdity of the divergence between the relief and minimum wage existing in a one-sided mind vanishes into the air.

A few words about villages industries, like spinning, are necessary. Apart from the meagre wages the impossibility of marketing of Khaddar at a competing price leaves the Khaddar market at the mercy of patriotic and charitable mood of the rich purchasers which can only be kept up in the midst of a National upheaval. Relief is the immediate problem and only the united strength of the unemployed workers in solidarity with the employed can show the only path forward.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND 40-HOUR WEEK

(IFTU). In order further to delay the introduction of the shorter working week, the British Government conducted an enquiry among the employers (who are known to be against any shortening of working hours everywhere). In a recent discussion with the Minister of Labour, the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress did not disguise their doubts about the utility of the series of inquiries which the Minister and his officials were conducting. The Council reiterated their opinion that the economic and technical changes which have taken place within recent years justify the Government adopting the 40-hour week proposal without further delay.

Economic Emancipation Of Women Workers

Miss Macmillan's Fighting Speech At The Open-Door International

COPENHAGEN, (By Air Mail.)

The following are some interesting extracts from the presidential speech of Miss Chrystal Macmillan, President of the Open Door International, an organization for the economic emancipation of the woman worker, delivered at Copenhagen on August 19.

We claim this right for all women, irrespective of marriage, pregnancy, or childbirth. We are not opposed to the regulation of work for the protection of the worker, provided it applies equally to both men and women. For a regulation can only protect the worker if it is based on the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker.

SACRIFICING WOMAN WORKER.

It is depressing to have to record that many States are continuing further to curtail the opportunities of the woman worker, both married and unmarried, by special regulations ostensibly imposed in the woman's own interest. At the time of our Prague Conference 'in 1933 the married woman' was already the chief victim of the rapidly extending policy of sacrificing the woman worker in the interest of the male worker by directly prohibiting or curtailing her freedom to work for pay.

THE SINGLE WOMAN.

A most sinister and startling development of the last two years is the spread of this idea that it is justifiable to deprive women of work in the interests of the male worker, the application of this idea to single women, and its acceptance by governments of states claiming to be enlightened and civilised.

WOMEN OUTSIDE LAW.

Another sinister new practice is to delegate to a Minister arbitrary powers to prohibit or to curtail women's employment. These arbitrary powers given in Belgium and proposed in Ireland are intended to be exercised for the benefit of men at women's expense by the direct prohibition or curtailment of women's employment. But another type of arbitrary power over women workers now being widely conferred is dangerous in a more insidious way, since it is to be exercised in the making of regulations purporting to be for women's benefit. These usually take the form of a power conferred on a Minister or official to regulate or prohibit women's employment in kinds of work which are not specified, but vaguely described as work which is heavy or dangerous to a woman's health or morals. Technically women living under such power may be within the rule of law, but in fact they are at the mercy of an arbitrary power with undefined limits. In this sense they are outside the law.

INSURANCE AND MINIMUM WAGES.

The fixing of minimum wage rates and the payment of unemployment, sickness, and other insurance benefits have become integral parts of the wage systems of many countries. Official schemes under which lower rates of pay are fixed for, and lower benefits paid to women become powerful machinery for depressing the status of the woman worker. Great Britain is a crying example of both these forms of injustice. In regard to wages there are no blacker spots than the five Australian states where by a decision of the full Court of Arbitration of the Commonwealth (June 30, 1933) the basic wage for women was fixed at 52 p.c. of that of men.

A FEW BRIGHT SPOTS.

There is little of progress to record. I mention some examples. Lithuania by an Act of November 11, 1933 has released married women from that form of slavery, still alas in force in so many ostensibly civilised States, by authorising a married woman to enter industriel employment without her husband's consent. The London County Council, which deals with a population of some five and a half millions has just (July 1935) removed the marriage bar in so far as non-residential work is concerned, from woman teachers and doctors We also congratulate Belgian primary school teachers that their new salary scale is based on equality between the sexes.

SOME GOOD AND SOME BAD.

Among recent events which show some advance and some retrogression are the adoption of the new constitution in Brazil (July 16, 1934) and the agreement between Colombia and Peru (Protocol of May 28, 1934). Each of these provides for equal pay for equal work without distinction of sex. The former also provides for the admission to the public service without distinction of sex or marriage.

News from Russia which is sometimes long in reaching the outside world is both good and bad. For some years the Government there has given special attention to equipping women by education, technical training and opportunities to work for skilled and managerial posts. But, the common belief that work there is open to women on the same terms as men is not the law. An Order of May 17, 1930, one of the most recent quoted in the International Labour Office Legislative Series, prohibits the employment of women in 79 occupation and so far as I know has not been repealed. The prohibited occupations include work underground.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The International Labour Organisation is still exercising its great power to restrict the rights of the woman worker. The number of ratifications for example of the 1919 Night Work Convention have increased from 19 to 30; of the Childbirth Convention 1919 from 11 to 16; and of the White Lead (Painting) Convention 1921 from 17 to 23. The Night Work Convention is being applied to primitive communities where industry hardly exists and in tropical countries where work during the heat of the day is more arduous than work at night. Two new prohibitory Conventions have been adopted—in 1934 the Revised night work conventon whch applies to all women except the small category of responsible managers not doing manual work.

It will be of interest to see the information the International Labour Office announces it is shortly to publish with the help of members of the Correspondence Committee on Women's Work on the substitution of female for male labour and 'vice versa' and its effect on wages.

But it is not all gloom where the International Labour Organisation is concerned. We welcome the frank admission in the Director's last Report that "the whole subject of women's work merits closer and more unprejudiced analysis than it has yet received." We welcome the decision of the Governing body to reconstitute its Industrial Hygiene Committee and its public acknowledgment that that Committee lays too much stress on the medical aspect of the worker.

"OUR TASK."

Our task is not growing more easy. We have to go on pointing out to governments, trade unions, women's organisations and the general public the need to examine without prejudice the International Labour Organisation's dangerous policy in regard to women. We have to go on seeking to change the attitude of mind which makes governments apply that policy without criticism as emanating from an infallible source.

And our task is becoming more complicated. At the time of our formation in 1929 we were concerned to keep off the statute book laws which placed clearly defined restrictions on the woman worker supposed by many supporters of these restrictions to be in her interest. That work has to go on.

Britain

LOWEST TOTAL IN 5 YEARS

But Still Two Million Are Out Of Work

(IFTU) The figure for unemployment in Great Britain fell by 44 642 between the 20th May and the 24th June, thus reaching the lowest level recorded since the end of July, 1930, the actual figure being 2,000,110: Apart from the seasonal decrease in unemployment, due to the warm weather and the beginning of the harvest, this falling off indicates a real improvement in the position in Great Britain, which is all the more noteworthy as it has occurred practically without any measures being taken for the creation of employment. There is a lightening on the labour market of nearly 100,000 more than last year. The total number of insured persons in employment on the 24th June was approximately 10,361,000, or 27,000 more than a month before and 188,000 more than a year ago, this being the highest figure recorded.

ROOSEVELT'S RECOVERY PLAN

Has 12,000 Millions At Disposal For Relief Of Unemployment

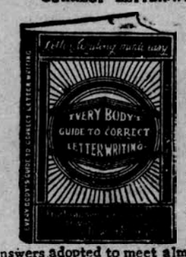
(IFTU) Roosevelt apparently intends to go straight ahead with his programme for eeonomic recovery, in spite of the decisions of the Supreme Court and the difficulties which these raise. For this purpose, the government has 880 million dollars at its disposal, from the budget, for direct relief and 4,000 millions for the creation of employment. But the doubt arises if it will be possible in the long run to go on expending these immense sums, for the budget year ending on the 30th June, 1935, shows a deficit of 3,500 million dollars, and the national debt has again risen in the past year from 27,000 million dollars to 28,700 millions.

A WORLD RECORD?

Nazi Govt. Issues 86 Acts And 448 Decrees In 6 Months

(Iftu) The Nazi Government manufactured during the first half of 1935 no less than 86 new Acts and 448 new Decrees! One seems to remember that it was the Nazis themselves who raised the roof because the people were "choked by bureaucracy and red tape," and that it was the Nazis who were in favour of the whole of national life being reconstructed on a few basic Acts! In practice it seems to have turned out differently!

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO CORRECT LETTER-WRITING



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Trial Plate Should Provide Keen Competition Among First Class Candidates

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 8,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,750.

For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced 10 lbs. Penalties—Winner of a race after 31st March, 1933, value Rs. 15,000 or over, 7 lbs., extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 20,000 or over, 7 lbs., extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 30,000 or over, 9 lbs., extra; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 75,000 or over, 14 lbs., extra Not cumulative. Allowances—Maidens, 3 years old, 5 lbs., Maidens, 4 years old and upwards, 9 lbs.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon and Dr. Strabismus.
Prince Aly Khan and Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra.
Mr. Eve's Star of Italy.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Play On.
Mr. A. Higgins' Tel Asur.
The Raja of Parlakimedi's Silver Plated.
Mr. J. C. Sen's Birthday Book.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D Bolton's Tolerate.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Mas d'Antibes.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester and Abundance.
Mr. Eve's Risque.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Nil.

THE BURNETT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,250; second Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.

Handicap for Horses in Class II.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen, Lochmore, and Grandpapa.
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. J. Murphy's Bonne Tete.
Mr. Kelso's Rambler.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
Mr. E. Esmond's Half-mast.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Mr. A. M. Irani's Follow Me.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus, Glen Gowan and Typhoon.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Seaton Ross.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whippee and Powder Boy.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Heremia and Castleton.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Blackette.
Mrs. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mr. V. Rosenthal's Pin Money.
Mr. H. M. Dharmsey's Ootman.
Mr. Gem's Pompidhor.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's The Nun, Zuyder Zee, and Widden Hill.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Restormal.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
Mr. Eve's Bedsocks.
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch and Garter Princess.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Diamond's Dunedin.
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Skavala.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.
Mr. Kelso's Phare.
Messrs. M. C. Patel and A. M. Irani's Last Adventure.
Mr. C. Teemooljl's Sky Hawk.
Mr. A. M. Irani's Chivalresque.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Ecclesiastic.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Kirkibost.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Thermometer, Grand Raja, Bridgethorn and Winnock Bunker.
Rao Bahadurs M. S. Hakim and D. M. Bhosle's Pratap Sinha.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Robert.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Cymro.
Mr. Higgins' Alienist and Zarane
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Mankani's Solar Barn.
Mr. Gem's Wagon Hill.
Mr. J. N. DeSouza's Manipulator.
Mr. S. S. Godfrey's Monreale.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Zorawar.
Mr. Eve's Misty Dawn, Provence Rose, Worlds Work, Marseilles and Knight at Arms.
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeysuckle.
Captain J. Crawford's Curfew III.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Eve's Quick Image.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs 6 years old and aged to carry 8 st. 7 lbs.; Arabs 5 years old to carry 8st.; Arabs 4 years old to carry 8st. 1 lb. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 10 lbs., extra. Allowances—Arabs in Classes II and III, 7 lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply).

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King.
The Chief of Miraj's (Jnr.) Mahboobat Tariq and Amirulmulk.
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Sheriyar.
Messrs. A. H. Ahmedbhoy and M. M. Talib's Samran.
Mr. Syed bin Ooomer's and Mahmood Talib's Lamington.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Adhba II and
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Silver Lining.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Dark Horse.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gurjistan, Regent and Young Chayna.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.
Mr. Gem's Burgess.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Lucky Boy.
Mr. Sultan S. Chinoy's Al Hamil.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Nazam.
Mr. Syed Naji's Desert Prince.
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Mr. Abdul Rehman bin Amin's Na'amat Allah.
Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Pallazaman and Saduzaman.
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's Mujbil Hatim.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Samra Layali.
Mr. N. Rupchand's Grey King and Jarra.
Mr. H. M. G. Rangilla's Ambaprasad.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Blanche.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Emperor and Mosul King.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan.

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third, Rs. 500.

Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

FIRST ENTRIES.

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamim and Adhba II.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Waalim and Fiery Face.
Mr. H. C. H. Jasub's Karam Allah.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha.
Maharaj Madan Singh's Amir Akhlak.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Arab Queen, Hussun al Iraq, Tir al Iraq and Queen Singer.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II, Ace of Hearts and Mahoot.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Hamiyah.
Mr. R. Higgins' Iraq Gift.
Mr. Eve's Funny Face.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Orient.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik and Hakim Pasha.
Mr. Gem's Burgess.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Sarsam.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour and Green Lawn.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yanoos.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Buroo's Vershan.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Messrs. Basheer Mahomed and R. Kashibhoy's Dahes.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Bushboos.
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. S. Alla Ditta's Electricity.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Nil.

THE SEISTAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. Diamond's Glory.
S. S. Akkasaheb's Maharaj's Kutub, and Ghafiah.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Virkumar.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kaballa, and Happy King.
Mr. C. Temooljl's Hazima.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's The Viceroy and Shiniar.
Shaik Ali Sullaiman's Hamra Nafea.
Mr. Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Azdashir.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Saifuldowla.
Kumar Shiobux Singh's Sonia.
Mr. M. Dhalla's Aslan Beg.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Chayna, Silver Jubilee and German.
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's Rustom.
Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's Zoolum.
Mr. Enus Kondaji's Quarry.
The Rani Saheb of Miraj's (Jnr.) Outlook.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Mherab and Kummer.
Mr. Gem's Nassirwan.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk's Victor.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick, Shogat Aziz and Aziza.
Mr. Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr. H. Jethabai's Mumrih.man.
Mr. S. H. Agha's Zainin.
Mr. N. K. Irani's Regard.
Mr. N. G. Ladhabhoy's Salladin.
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's Eeda.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Vita.
Mr. Ali Haji Hasoun's Nickel.
Mr. H. U. Oswal's Samra Layali.
Mr. N. Rupchand's English Star, and Grey King.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Madhi.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Havana and Poppy Day.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's Mushoor and Karim Beg.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor.
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
Mr. J. H. Sorabji's Kurdi.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Mahomedalli's The Knut.
Mr. G. Subbarayalu Naidu's Zari.

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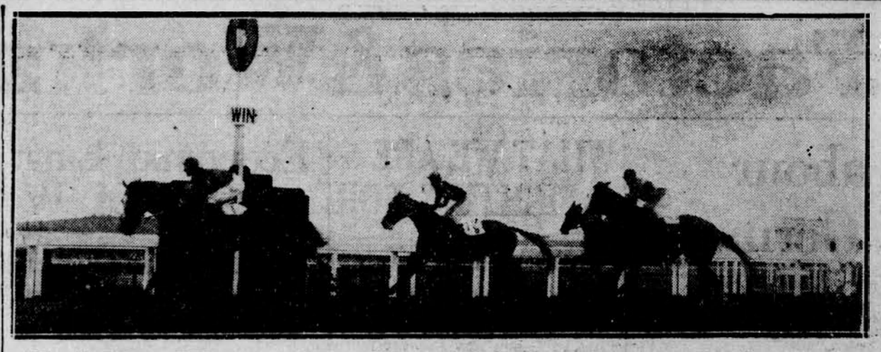
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).



Zuyder Zee (Wilson up) wins the Poona Plate on a tight rein from Grandpapa and Grecian Orb. This was the French colt's second victory in succession.

GAEKWAR CRICKET CUP TOURNAMENT

Baroda College Not To Participate?

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 31.

Regarding Baroda College not contesting Gaekwar Cricket Cup Tournament, it is understand, that the difficulty arose in connection with the inclusion of this year's Vice-Captain in the team. It is learnt that the captain was willing to include him in the eleven but was not prepared to give him an assurance that the Vice-Captain would lead the side in this particular match in the event of the Captain being himself unable to play. The Vice-Captain of the last year would not agree to play under the captainship of the present Vice-Captain, and the Captain of the team would not risk the loss of the former Vice-Captain, who is considered a good bowler.

Several members of the Committee of the Students Union, interested themselves in the matter and pressed for the inclusion of the present Vice-Captain with an assurance that he would lead the side in the event of the Captain's absence. The general secretary and the Principal held lengthy consultations with all parties in the dispute, but were unable to make them reach an agreement regarding the composition of the team. The only point on which they agreed was that it was better not to enter a team for the competition this year.

The early history has got some bearings on this incident. Majority of players voted for Mr. Rege as Captain, but it was pointed out to them that the team would lose last year's Captain and Vice-Captain, viz. Prince Udesingrao and Prince Khanderao. They agreed to Prince Udesingrao becoming Captain and Mr. Rege became Vice-Captain. In view of this most of the members of the Union Committee and several of the players selected for the match in question, considered that the present Vice-Captain should not only be included in the team but should lead the side in the Captain's absence.

Information has reached Calcutta that the authorities in the Andamans have permitted political prisoners there to perform the Durga Puja with their own money.

NO POINT OF LAW INVOLVED

Two Germans' Pleas For Rule "Nisi" On Advocate-General Rejected

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

In the Calcutta High Court today, the Chief Justice (Sir Harold Derbyshire) and Mr. Justice Costello dismissed the application made on behalf of Kurt Krug and Frederick Warnecke, two Germans, who were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Henderson at the High Court Sessions on April 5 on the charge of possessing unlicensed firearms.

After the conviction, the Advocate General was approached, but he refused to give a certificate to the effect that in his opinion it was a fit case to be reviewed by the High Court.

The petitioners in this application asked for a rule "nisi" on the Advocate General to show cause why he should not grant a certificate in their case decided at the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Justice Costello, concurring with the Chief Justice, said that he had gone through the petition and examined the allegations set forth therein as constituting the reason why the Advocate General ought to grant a certificate.

In His Lordship's opinion it was extremely doubtful whether by any stretch of language it could rightly be said that any one of them constituted a decision on a point or points of law decided by Mr. Justice Henderson in this case.

It was clear in his Lordship's view beyond all questions that refusal by the Advocate General to give a certificate was not a matter which could be called into question by any proceedings in this Court.

No attempt had been previously made to obtain from this court a rule upon the Advocate General why he should not grant a certificate. In the opinion of his Lordship the decision of the Advocate General in such matters was final.

His Lordship agreed that the application should be dismissed.

"RESTORATION" OF MOSQUE

20th September Fixed As "Shahidganj Day"

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 1.

Important resolutions were adopted by the Shahidgunj Conference attended by Muslim representatives of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces including Dr. Alam of Lahore.

The Conference reiterated the Muslim right to regain the Shahidganj mosque, and in view of this the desirability of undertaking organised and effective agitation for its restoration in accordance with the Quoranic laws. The conference unanimously appointed Pir Jamatalishah as the first Amir-I-Shariat and Maulana Mohammed Ishaq as his second in command and recorded the community's full confidence in them. Further an advisory board, consisting of representatives of all important towns in the Punjab and the Frontier Provinces, was constituted to advise the dictators. By a third resolution it was decided to fix September 20 as an All-India Shahidganj Day.

C. D. FOR RESTORATION.

A heated discussion rose over a resolution advocating civil disobedience as a means of achieving the restoration. One group, it is reported, favoured launching it immediately while others held the view that the community should be organised to prepare for the same. Eventually the conference decided unanimously to leave the matter in the hands of the Working Committee of the Majlis Ittihad Milli and the Dictator who should announce the date for starting the "campaign" on Shahidgunj Day.

The press was entirely excluded from the conference.

A reliable version of the last resolution says that the question of civil disobedience was definitely postponed unanimously while the other section says that the adoption of civil disobedience is implicit in the last resolution.

The Ahrars are not inclined to attach much importance to the second view.—A. P.

SITARANJAN SHIELD TOURNAMENT

Bombay City Draws With B. K. Samaj

On Saturday last, the Bombay City shared two goals and drew with the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj in a well contested match.

City lost the service of their best player, Jesudian the City's right out got an injury in his leg and had to retire in the start of the game only. The City's good start was spoiled on account of this and the Samaj took full charge of the game in the first half.

BALKRISHNA IN FORM.

Balkrishna the left out of the B. K. Samaj impressed the big crowd with his game. He carried the ball in such a characteristic way that no one could stop him. The only drawback in him was that he failed in the goal mouth. In the first half he should have scored two clear goals.

While the first half went with the score board blank, in the second half Govind, the City's inside left scored from a slow ball. Karunakar of the B. K. Samaj equalised through a penalty shot just before five minutes of the finish.

The game was very thrilling at this stage and both the sides tried for the winning goal. The full time, however, passed without any decision.

Even in the extra time of ten minutes the game was left undecided for a replay.

FIRST SEMI-FINAL

The G. I. P Mechanics Institute played the first semi-final against the D. L. I. Followers on Sunday and entered the final.

The railwaymen deserved the victory and defeated the followers by 4 goals to nil.

Higson, the G. I. P. centre forward, with a long shot opened his account in the fifth minute of the game from a pass from Sullivan and scored the second goal almost immediately. This made his side sure of the victory by the score of the third goal in the first half only. The G. I. P. played a tricky passing game and monopolised it almost the whole time. The barefooted Followers did not play to their standard as they were handicapped on account of the wet ground.

In the second half Higson almost scored a goal from a hot shot, but the Followers' custodian creditably resisted the ball.

In the concluding portion of the game Sullivan centred a ball from his outside line and Higson made no mistake to head the ball into the net, this being his fourth individual score in the match.

PLAYERS' ROUGH GAME

Both the teams indulged in a very rough game. The referee had to caution at least two players of the G. I. P. and gave marching order to a player of D. L. I.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY

Seth H. A. K. Mitha Donates Rs. 121 For Night School

Under the auspices of the Islamic Society, a meeting was held on Saturday last at Koor Building, Bhendi Bazaar. Seth Husain Alibhoy Kassam Mitha presided.

Mr. Mahomed Ahsan, ex-editor "Khilafat", speaking on the Unity of Islam said that Islam bore symptoms of a worldwide religion and its extension was due to its principles, natural and simple as they are.

Mr. Mussuwir, a poet recited an exciting poem, which was appreciated by all.

Mr. Nami Sandilvi, dwelt on the fact that the large population of Islam, from 700 to 800 millions, in the world was due to its religious precepts, and if Muslims of today went back to their days of Caliphate they would reach to the same height which they had reached a few centuries before.

Mr. Saidi Mushreqi warned the Muslims that if they did not take it for granted that "Unity is strength", they would be lost, they must unite under one banner without barriers of caste, colour and creed.

The Society announced the starting of a Night Free School for Urdu, Persian, Arabic and English.

The Chairman announced a donation of Rs. 121.

SURAT HAS BETTER CLAIM

A. V. Thakkar On Backward Tribes Seat In Bombay Assembly

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh writes:

The Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee has in its report of July last recommended that the one seat assigned for a representative of the Backward Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the province of Bombay should be (1) included in the "general seats" as an additional seat and (2) that it should be reserved for election by the general voters of the Western Constituency of West Khandesh District only. If this recommendation is given effect to, as it seems, to be likely, the candidate so elected will not represent the interest of all the backward tribes of the province, but only a small part of the Khandesh tribes. Such a mode of election by a small constituency will not carry out the intentions of the Government of India Act, nor will it be in the best interest of the tribes as will be shown below.

POPULATION ARGUMENT.

It is suggested that the seat should not be left to be elected by a small fraction of the general population of the province and that too from a very illiterate section of the tribes, merely on the ground that the district of West Khandesh has the largest number of the tribes and that they are a few thousand more than those of Thana or Surat or about double those of Panch-Mahals or Nasik. The total population of Aboriginal and Hill tribes in the Province is distributed as follows and totals nearly 14 lacs. (Vide Statement No. 4, page 50, of Statistics for the India Franchise Committee, 1932).

West Khandesh 2,81,062; Thana 2,68,004; Surat 2,75,655; Panch-Mahals 1,43,865; Nasik 1,37,940; Broach 64,231; Ahmednagar 61,085; Kolaba 59,562; Khandesh East 56,639 and Poona 49,579; Other 11 districts 40,442. Total 15,98,064.

Thus it will be seen that a very large percentage of the Aboriginals population is confined to the first five districts only. In fact these five districts contain as many as 76 per cent. of the total. So the other 16 districts may be left out of consideration for this purpose.

GUJARATI'S CLAIM.

Among the five districts, from No. 1 to 5, mentioned above, it may be mentioned that West Khandesh, greater part of Thana and Nasik are Marathi speaking, and Surat, Panch-Mahals and smaller (north) part of Thana are Gujarati speaking. If one seat reserved for Tribes be assigned to West Khandesh, Western sub-division only, Gujarat Aboriginals will never be represented in the Assembly. And it is a well-known fact that there is very little in common between the Khandesh Marathi speaking Bhil on the one hand and tteh Chdhra Dhodia and Dubla of Surat, and the Bhil and Patelia of Panch Mahal on the other. Not only is the language different, but also the customs and manners and the economic condition, as well as culture. It is therefore but fair to say that the Khandesh Bhil, who forms 20 per cent. of the total tribal population will not be able to look after the interest of the Panch Mahal Bhil and Patella, much less after that of the Surat Dubla and Talavia. I therefore suggest that election to the seat should not be confined to Khandesh Marathi speaking Aboriginals exclusively, but should be shared with Gujarat Aboriginals who can lay a greater claim to it, as shown in the next paragraph.

SURAT HAS BETTER CLAIM

The literacy (as per census of 1931) of West Khandesh Bhil even in Marathiis very low, only five per 1,000. But the literacy in Gujarati of Chodhra, Dhodia and Dubla, who form the chief tribes of Surat district, is as high as 17, 31 and 17 respectively, or an average of 22 per 1,000, or more than four times that of the Khandesh Bhil. Thus it is evident that the Gujarat Aboriginal is more educated and cultured than his confrere in Khandesh. Besides he is superior in worldly possessions and a better agriculturist, as any one who has knowledge of both areas—Surat and West Khandesh—can easily testify. It can be easily computed that the total number of literates in the whole of West Khandesh (not merely the Western Sub-division, which is proposed to form the constituency for the Aboriginal seat is 1405. The number, therefore, in the western part must be surely less than 1,000. In Surat the number is as high as 4,003 even with the slightly smaller tribal population. Thus the claim of Surat is undoubtedly much stronger than of West Khandesh West.

THE SOLUTION.

The suggestions that I therefore make may be briefly stated as follows:—

(1) The reserved seat should go by rotation to tribals of (a) West Khandesh West, Thana South and Nasik in one group and of Thana North, Surat and Panch Mahals in the second group alternately. Such grouping is made in the case of Indian Christian community seats.

(2) If the suggestion made above be not acceptable, the tribals of West Khandesh West and Surat, should send their representative alternately.

(3) If suggestions 1 and 2 are not acceptable and if the system of election by rotation be ruled out (but there is no reason why it should be ruled out, at least in this case where the two areas are different language areas) Surat should be substituted for West Khandesh West for reservation of the Backward Tribes seat constituency.

FINN BREAKS WORLD RECORD

25 Miles Run In 2 Hrs. 26 Mins. 47 Secs.

HELSINGFORS, September 1

The Finnish runner Frans Lahti ran 25 miles in 2 hours, 26 minutes, 47 seconds, breaking the world record established by Green (Great Britain) in 1913, of 2 hours, 29 minutes, 29 seconds.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep, instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Shud 5, 1991
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akkar 4, 1354
Parsi: Gatha 2, 1304
Hightide: 2-26; 14-17.
Lowtide: 8-01; 20-27.
Sunrise: 6h. 24m.
Sunset: 6h. 53m.
Legislative Council by-election, last day for nomination of candidates, Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency.
Bombay Medical Council meeting, Secretariat, 12 noon.
Rovers Cup Football, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Staff and Departmental, Cooperage, 5-40 p.m.
Harwood Football League, Durhams 'B' vs Texaco, G. I. P. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.; B. B. and C. I. Railway, vs. City Police, I.F.L. Ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 4.

Legislative Council, By-election, Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, Scrutiny of Papers.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood Football League, B. E. S. T. vs. Staff and Departmental, I. F. L. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.; "The Times of India" vs. Blue Rangers, G. I. P. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, September 5

Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.
Improvements Committee 3-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood Football League, B. B. and C. I. Railway vs. Barras, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.; Durhams 'B' vs. Customs, I. F. L. ground, Parel, 5-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 6.

Parsi New Year's Eve.
Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Harwood Football League, "The Times of India" vs. Staff and Departmental, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 7.

S S Ranchi with English mails sails at 1 p.m.
Parsi New Year's Day.
Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Samples" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Clive of India". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Casino De Paris". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Public Hero No 1". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dhuwan-Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nadira" Daily at 5-15 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Babar-e-Sulemani". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Roberta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Sati Toral." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Silver King". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Misarka-Sitara". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pavitra Lilavati". Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Little Colonel," time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. Songs from Marathi Dramas. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Relay from the Rotary Club. 2-30 p.m. Close down.
5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Organ Recital. By Leslie A. Lickfold, M.A., Mus Bac., F.R.C.O. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-30 p.m. "Scrapbook". By Arthur Silas. 7-45 p.m. Dance Music. Harry Roy and His Band. 8-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 8-30 p.m. Indian Programme. News in Hindi and Commercial News 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. Been Solos. N. Krishnamurthi, B.Sc. 9-30 p.m. Light Music. By Mr. G. A. Jasdanwalla. Accompanied by Abdul Khan, Sarangi.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra; leader, Harold F. Petts; conductors, Ernest W. Goss and Montague Phillips. Gwladys Garside (Contralto), relayed from the Pavilion, Torquay. 8-30 p.m. Annette Mills, British cabaret composer and syncopated pianist, playing a programme of her own songs numbers and music. 8-45 p.m. Light Classical Concert. Vera Kastelian (Soprano). The Nancy Philips String Quartet; Nancy Phillips (Violin), Jean de Fevre (Violin), Eileen Grainger (Viola), and Lily Phillips (Violoncello). 9-45 p.m. The Isodore Schwiller String Sextet. 10 p.m. News 10-15 p.m. The Isodore Schwiller String Sextet (continued). 10-30 p. m. Close down
*Electrical recording.
Gramophone records.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Chitral" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.
Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Chitral" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 5th instant.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The annual "Tirupavithrosvam" of Sri Venkatesa Baghwan will be celebrated for seven days from to-day (Tuesday).
The hours of workship will be between 10 and 12 a.m. and 8 and 10 p.m. daily.

Gomantak Vidyarthi Mandal

In the course of a communication Mr. V. Narayan writes:
The above institution was started in 1933 for the promotion of goodwill among Goan Hindus with a dozen students and now the membership comes to 175.
The annual gathering was recently held when Prof. Almando Menezes spoke on the importance of "University Education". It is proposed to open shortly a hostel for Goan Hindu students and side by side maintain a reading room and library. The "Gomantak" will be issued as a bimonthly instead of half-yearly as at present.

GANESHOTSAV PROGRAMMES

To-day's Celebrations In City

At Khatav Building, Lal Baug, Parel:
Pravachan by Sri Konkar Shastri. 8-30 to 10 p.m.
Magic Tricks by Sri Sathe, 10 p.m. to 12 midnight.
By Lamington Road Sarvajanik Mandal, 3, Chunam Lane:—
Povada by Mr. G. D. Dixit, 8 p.m
Mela by Sri Ramdas Mela, 10 p.m.
By Hindu Sabha Matunga, at Lakhamsey Nappoo Hall:
Lecture by Swami Gunatitanand and Congregational Prayer. 9 p.m.
Ballads by Mr. Malankar and Physical feats by Prof. Savant, 10 p.m.
By Lokmanya Seva Sangh, at Tilak Mandir, Parle:
"Bulbulvadan" by Mr. J. P. Mohile, 9 p.m.
Povada by Mr. P. D. Khadilkar, 10 p.m.
By Andhra Association, Kalyan: Hari Katha (in Telugu) on Rukmini Swayamvar by Mr. Jeevanrao Garu, 9 to 11 p.m.
By The Karnatak Sangh, at Dwarakadas Mansion, Benham Hall Lane:
Puja, 8 to 9 a.m:
"Haldi Kunkum" (for women), 4 to 6 p.m.
Violin by Master Shankar Narayan, 6-30 to 7-30 p.m.
Vocal and Instrumental Music by Prof. Nathubuwa and Miss Bagalwadikar

NATIONAL HINDU HOTEL

Mr. K. M. Munshi Performs Opening Ceremony

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Congress Leader of Bombay, performed the ceremony of declaring, "The National Hindu Hotel" open at Frere Road, Ballard Pier, Bombay, on Sunday last.
The new hotel has been started by Mr. V. Krishna Iyer
Mr. Munshi in declaring open the new premises hoped that the proprietors would do their best to satisfy the needs of the visitors to Bombay of providing clean and wholesome food and good accommodation. The present hotels excepting the bigger ones only satisfied the tongue. He wished the organisers best of luck and warned them against forgetting the ideal of providing clean food and neat residential quarters.
The National Hindu Hotel, although a South Indian concern, will cater to the tastes of all communities.

AT Y.M.H.A. GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Lecture on "Our Socialism" by Mr. S. K. Patel at 6-30 p.m.

"KAISER-I-HIND" NEW YEAR NUMBER

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" (Bombay) has issued a bulky number for the Parsi New Year of about 175 pages, containing articles in Gujerati and English, and a number of very attractive illustrations as also the frontispiece printed on art paper. It covers a wide range of subjects dealt with by well-known writers, including politics, industry, religion, economics, social problems etc. There are several poetical pieces and stories, and a funny sketch interspersed, to enliven greater interest. In the Gujerati section of the volume, there are several articles dealing with the Parsi problems of the day, which will evoke more than passing interest. The enterprising editer and proprietor Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin has spared no pains to make this number suitable as a welcome gift for this festive season, for which he deserves thanks of the Gujerati reading public in general and the Parsis in particular.

Dr. V. M. Kulkarni Memorial Fund

In the course of an appeal for funds the Hon. Treasurer writes:—
In pursuance of the resolution of the meeting held on August 4th under the auspices of the Bombay Homoeopathic Association and the Bombay Homoeopathic College, it has now been decided to found a scholarship or medal for a student of Homoeopathy from the interest on half the amount collected The remaining funds will be held by the Bombay Homoeopathic Association for free medical aid and for a portrait of the late Dr. Kulkarni.
Subscriptions are to be sent to the Treasurer, care of Bombay Homeopathic Association, Setna Building, Princess St. Bombay.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE AVERTED

MEERUT, Sept. 2.

Prompt action and tactful handling by R S. Govind Behari, City D.S.P. averted a serious situation last night which might have resulted in ugly consequences. It is stated that late last night the rumour that Sikhs were demolishing Masjid in Serai Muneer Khan in Meerut Cantonments brought thousands of Muslims shouting slogans and armed with lathis to the place. The Kotwali police, receiving information, immediately rushed there and pacified the mob and dispersed it. Some Muslim hooligans with lathis were noticed and dispersed. This morning about 15,000 Muslims were present near the mosques.
It was explained by authorities that the grant of land for a Sikh Gurdwara was under consideration and the rumour about demolition of a mosque was false. Upon this the Muslims dispersed. The situation is peaceful.—A. P.

The ninth session of the Women's Educational Conference, South C. P. will be held at Chhindwara on the 13th and 14th October, 1935. Rani Laxmibai Rajwade has been requested to preside.

CASTE HINDUS' ATTACK ON HARIJANS

Another "Black Magic" Episode In Nasik District

NASIK, September 2.

Reports of a serious clash between catse Hindus and Harijans in several villages in the interior of the district on the new moon day, observed as the annual 'bullock festival' day has been received here in the Harijan leaders' S.O S. to the authorities praying for intervention and protection. Spread of Cholera among caste Hindus of Kothure village, suspected to the work of black magic by Harijans, resulted in an army of Hindu attacking Harijans at the latters' temple of the village goddess. The Hindus are reported to have committed acts of sacrilege. They dug out the idols, it is alleged, and dumped them in river nearby. Complaints have been lodged with the police against the Hindus for the deflement of a place of worship.

ATTACK ON PROCESSION

The "Bullock procession," usually taken out on new moon day by the Harijans, was forcibly stopped by caste Hindus in Wani and two other villages. Harijans and their cattle were driven back. Harijans are contemplating to take out the procession again tomorrow and are requesting the authorities for protection as they fear that the caste Hindus may again attack them.
The cattle of the caste Hindu straying into a Harijan's field led to a riot between caste Hindus and Harijans in village Chandormahal. It is stated that Harijans through a successful appeal to the authorities made inroads in the neighbourhood of caste Hindu quarters and built huts. Frequent quarrels due to the encroachment used to occur and the incident of a cattle belonging to a caste Hindu straying into a Harijan field precipitated matters. Two hundred caste Hindus are reported to have invaed Harigan huts and are alleged to have dragged the inmates of the huts. One old Harijan is reported to have received serious injuries.
Criminal complaints against caste Hindus are being preferred. The District Collector and the Suprintendent of Police are starting inquiries.—A. P.

LEKHRAJ HINDU DHARAMSHALA

Vaswaniji Opens It

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Aug. 29.

Two thousand persons including prominent citizens and a number of ladies assembled on Wednesday evening in the Madan Cinema Theatre when Vaswaniji opened the Seth Lekhraj Hindu Dharamshala. Vaswaniji paid a glowing tribute to the late Bhai Lekhraj in whom, he saw a silent servant of Sind. Bhai Lekhraj had travelled all over the world, but his heart was in Hyderabad. He opened Bal Sudhar School for the education of children. It would be in the fitness of things to name that school after the late Bhai Lekhraj. He had helped poor widows and 'sufed-posh' families. Seth Lekhraj was a servant of God. He understood that life was meant for service. His memory was blessed. His son, Bhai Kishinchand had a rare spirit of humanity and humility and had spent a lakh of rupees to build the Dharamshala in sacred memory of his dear, departed father. The light of all lights, said Vaswaniji, was the light of Dharma. Vaswaniji was happy to know that the use of meat, wine and other intoxicants was forbidden in the Hindu Dharamshala. He said the greatest need of Hyderabad was light, more light.

"THE SAMPLES"

New Revuette At Excelsior

The opening night of the "Samples" was a night of great fun and if the temper of the audience could be the index, it was equally great enjoyment.
Miss M. Bergo's music Jojee Mason's modulated singing and Miss Blanche King's dancing were naturally featuring items. It is expected that "the Samples" will meet the success it deserves The season will continue for about a week with many alterations in the programme. Last evening there was a change of programme.

Requiem Service For Belgian Queen

A requiem service will be held today Tuesday at 10 a.m. at the Holy Name Church, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, in memory of Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will officiate. Officials are requested to attend in uniform.

IMPORTANCE OF VITAL STATISTICS

International Convention At Berlin

It is the purpose of the International Convention for the Scientific Study of Population, which is to meet in Berlin from August 26th to September 1st, 1935, to issue a complete survey of the conditions surrounding the growth of national populations throughout the world. Its representations will be of a purely scientific nature, with the purely scientific aim of demonstrating the governing factors in the growth and decline of a nation's population. The question of the practical application of these scientific demonstrations and conclusions, must be left to the governments of the several countries to act upon. The task of the scientific population expert consists in the ascertaining of the facts concerning the worlds populations as they exist. In so doing, he shows the way and points out the possibilities which lie before each State and its rulers for the development and increase of their populations
The Convention will give to the several participating countries an opportunity, of making a general comparison of the vital statistics of all the nations, and to exchange views as to the ways and means of improving their population indices. This mutual exchange of views and experiences in population-building,—and here is a most important point—will serve to correct certain errors and false conclusions concerning this question, which under certain circumstances might lead to misunderstandings between the nations.
One of the most interesting topics of discussion which will be brought before the Convention in Berlin, is the very noticeable turn upward which has taken place in population growth in Germany since the accession of the National-Socialist Government. The foreign observer will be practically impressed when he sees how this upward turn was possible, after a thirty-year period of uninterrupted and radical decline in the birth-rate. He will also be able to gauge the extent of this increase, and to study it critically. For the decline in birth-rate since the beginning of this century was nowhere so marked as in Germany; while at the same time, no country has shown so rapid a change to an upward trend as has Germany during the years of National Socialism. It is true that this fact should not be given too much weight, considering that the German nation was for a time burdened with an abnormal excess of population of advanced age, a sort of "death-rate mortgage." In other words, the recent rapid increase in the birth-rate index has not yet done more than bring the population to a normal balance. Yet this alone is of no small significance.

WOMAN PASSENGER "OUTRAGE" CASE

Railway Officials Examined For Defence

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Sept. 1.

Mr. Samuel Todd, the Transportation inspector of the G. I. P. Railway, Mr. R. G. Pandit, a train inspector at Kalyan, Mr. Mahomed Abdul Hamid Kadarkhan Mohiddin, a Cabinman at Mumbra Station, Mr. G. N. Pate, a clerk in the Divisional Traffic Manager's office, were examined on behalf of the defence on Thursday last when the hearing was resumed before Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, of the case in which Mahomed Anvarul Hassan Kazi, stands charged with having outraged the modesty of a 16-year-old girl passenger on the Down Kalyan electric train, while she was travelling in the women's compartment between Thana and Mumbra on June 13 last.
Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, Railway Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. E. J. Vas for the defence.
The case stands adjourned to September 14 next.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Change Of Premises

The Office of the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee has been shifted from Mankeshwar Temple Building, Poibavdi, Parel to Dave Building, Dadar Main Road, Opposite Gold Mohur Mills.

CONGRESS CABINET MEETING

Bengal Member Urges Change Of Date

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2

Mr Surendra Moitra, a member of the Congress Working Committee, has written to Babu Rajendra Prasad, requesting to alter the dates of the meetings of the Congress Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee, which are due to be held in Madras by the middle of October on the ground that inconvenience would be caused to the Bengal delegates to attend the same on account of the Lakshmi Pooja and the like.—United Press.

It is learnt that the Nagpur Textile Union has decided to celebrate Labour Day in the next month in accordance with the resolution of the executive committee of the A. I. T. U. C. and to start propaganda in that connection.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Reduction In Tram And Bus Rates

Mr. Mahaluxmivala has promised an early announcement by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company about reduction in bus fares and charges for the consumption of electricity.
Notwithstanding the fact that the B. E. S. and T. Company are reaping large profits owing to the ever-increasing traffic in the City, it is lamentable that no attempt has been made to transfer a part of the benefit so derived to the public by reducing the fares.
After the extension of tramlines to Matunga the maximum tram-fare which was hitherto one and a half anna has been enhanced to two annas; short distance rates are equally inequitable and charging one anna from Bori Bunder to Flora Fountain is but an instance in point. The bus fares, too, it is needless to add, are far from just and equitable.
It will be but proper on the part of the B. E. S. T. Company to consult some prominent citizens who have bestowed some thought on this question before the promised announcement is made about the reduction of fares.

School Children And Sweetmeat

The Municipal Corporation will this month consider a resolution of Prof. V. G. Rao, which requires the Schools Committee to consider the desirability of issuing a circular to the heads of all Municipal schools requesting them strictly to prohibit vendors of sweetmeat and the like from hawking their goods in the premises of municipal schools. There are about 70,000 pupils on the rolls of municipal schools and many of these in the afternoon feast themselves on sweets, etc., which, in many cases, are infected by flies and germs—with the result best known to their parents and guardians. Many schools in the city have prohibited sweetmeat sellers from sitting on the footpaths near the school premises but the time has come for all the schools in the city to run their own canteens and supply refreshments at reasonable rates to the students who do not get their tiffin in the afternoon.

RESTRICTIONS ON TEA EXPORTS TO IRAN

Sequel To Flooding Of Markets By Land Route

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

A resolution by the Government of India in the Finance Department on the restriction of the export of Indian tea to Iran says:—
The International Scheme for the restoration of the supply of tea to world markets, which came into operation in 1933, is based on the agreement of three important tea producing countries, namely, India, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies to limit by Governmental action the exports of tea from their respective territories. In announcing their readiness to support the international scheme the Government of India made, however, one important reservation. In their opinion, exports of tea across India's land frontiers were not likely to prove a menace to the success of the scheme, and they, therefore, undertook to control exports of tea from India by sea only.
At the same time they agreed to watch the situation carefully and to take action should it appear that the land frontiers were being used to defeat the purposes of the international scheme.
Early in 1934 representations were received on behalf of the tea interests in Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies that India's land frontiers were in fact being used to evade the restriction scheme, and that the tea market in Iran was being flooded by the abnormal supplies exported across the frontier between India and Iran.
While exports to Afghanistan, Tibet and Nepal have shown no abnormal variations, those to Iran have increased to a very significant extent.

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED.

In these circumstances the Government of India, while desiring in no way to interfere with the normal trade between India and Iran have felt it incumbent upon them to take steps to prevent the flooding of the Iranian market by uncontrolled Indian exports at the expense of the other partners to the international scheme. For this purpose they have decided to apply to exports across the Iranian frontier the same procedure as in force in respect of exports by sea and have accordingly issued Government of India Finance Department (Central Revenue) notification No. 44-Customs, dated the 31st August, 1935, which restricts exports of tea overland to Iran to consignments covered by export licences issued by the Indian Tea Licensing Committee.—United Press.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION AT BENARES

BENARES, September, 2.

Under the instructions from the Provincial Congress Committee, the Town Congress Committee has decided to hold a Swadeshi Exhibition in Benares.
It is understood that the Benares Municipality has refused to give the Town Hall grounds for the said purpose. They are on the look-out for a suitable sight where to hold this Exhibition.—United Press.

HINDU MAHASABHA

Maharaja Of Nepal Declines Presidentship

BENARES, September, 2.

Raja Shashishekhar Rai Bahadur has received from the Nepal Durbar a telegram intimating that the Maharaja of Nepal who was requested to accept the presidentship of the All India Hindu Mahasabha Conference to be held in Poona, has regretted his inability to accept the offer.—United Press.

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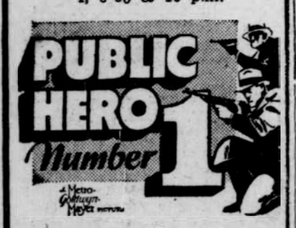

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"During the past twelve years I have suffered very badly from Gastritis, sometimes having to nearly starve myself for as much as a month at a time, only to start suffering again as soon as I started work. After trying nearly all the remedies sold, someone advised a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, small size, as a trial. I feel it my duty to let you know that it was not only a trial but a cure. I can eat more for one meal now than I could eat in any week during the past twelve years and do a hard day's work as well. I shall never fail to recommend Maclean Brand Stomach Powder to anyone who suffers with gastric trouble, as I know what a terrible pain it is."
Get a bottle to-day, but do not risk buying an inferior substitute to save a few annas. Be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1935

ASSEMBLY SESSION

The session of the Legislative Assembly which commenced at Simla on Monday promises to be as eventful as was the last Budget session. That session itself was distinguished from the previous ones by the triumphs of the Congress Party which had entered the Assembly as the direct representative of the Congress. Government's policy in general and particularly the recent policy of ruthless repression was then exposed as it had never been before; and so well did the Congress party impress other nationalist groups that by joint action they all succeeded in inflicting upon Government a number of crushing defeats. These defeats, however, do not seem to have had any effect upon Government as they have long been accustomed to flout public opinion. Government appear to be determined to carry on their policy of repression, as may be gathered from their insistence on placing the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, otherwise known as the Ordinance Bill, permanently on the Statute Book. The disposition to flout public opinion is also to be seen in their disallowing of the adjournment motion on the ban on Mr. Saksena's visit to some parts of Bengal. The ban itself was unjust and high-handed, and if injustice and high-handedness could go further, they have gone in disallowing even a motion on the subject in the Assembly. Those Indians who have any illusions about Parliamentary methods by themselves carrying the country very far in the attainment of freedom, will find their eyes opened by the light-hearted way Government defy public opinion as expressed by the Assembly or otherwise.

Propaganda

One of the earliest trials of strength between the Congress Party and the Government will be with regard to the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. A paper like the "Times of India" admits that the Bill is calculated to arouse doubts even in sober minds. But the paper nevertheless supports the measure; and it appears from a message from our Special Correspondent at Simla that several Anglo-Indian papers have started propaganda in support of the Bill, which, it may be remembered, contains drastic provisions against the Press, practically affecting the Indian Nationalist papers only. Anglo-Indian papers have published in full the purport of the Bill against the established convention not to publish legislative measures before they are introduced in the legislature. The Home Member has admitted that he asked "friendly" papers to carry on propaganda. But no propaganda, however inspired, will reconcile the country to the odious Bill sought to be forced on it.

Menace To Indian Press

Among the worst provisions of the Bill are those which restrict the freedom of the press. The Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" somewhat light-heartedly observes that the clauses in the Press Act of 1931, supplemented by the provisions about the press in the Act of 1932, have been enforced with fairness "avoiding any unnecessary irritation to the responsible section of the press". And in support of this view he points out that from October 1931 to about the end of May 1935 there were in India a total of 4630 newspapers of all kinds, that security was demanded only in 781 cases and that of these in 437 cases deposit was not made and the papers were not started. Considering that most of the 4630 papers were not of a political character, the number of demands for security is certainly not a small one and the fact that 437 proposed papers could not be started at all because of security being demanded from the very outset shows the suppressive effect of the Act. As regards the plea that only 25 securities have been forfeited during the three and half years, the prenicious effect of the press laws is to be judged not merely by the number of forfeitures but also by the demoralising effect they exercise on a large number of papers that fear the possible forfeiture of their securities. Anglo-Indian papers may have reason to be unconcerned about such gags on the press, but Indians can never be persuaded to submit to them without protest. We have no doubt the Congress representatives and other Nationalists in the Assembly will oppose uncompromisingly the whole of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill.

The President Speaks

Even with the very best intentions in the world, it would be difficult to congratulate Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi on his address to the students of the Fergusson College. His fulsome and almost ecstatic praise—inspite of his frank acknowledgment of defects—of the India Act was neither dignified nor elegant. Indeed, certain observations of his, as for instance the loose use of the term "King," and his welcome to bi-cameral legislatures, come under the category of that very "sophism" which Sir Ali Mahomed so eloquently condemned. His airy optimism based on a naive assumption of mutual trust and confidence between Great Britain and India amounts to insulting the intelligence, to say nothing of the patriotism, of his people. And his reference to the commercial safeguards is quite frankly an insult to his own intelligence. He expressed his opinion that the Great War, which plunged the world into a disaster out of which it has not escaped, which involved the loss of millions of lives and untold wealth, was fought for motives of commercial supremacy. He said that in connection with the safeguards themselves and yet he failed to draw the obvious conclusion from his own opinions.

Sir Ali Mahomed dealt with the history of political development in India and came to the conclusion that the India Act was a "bold" advance. As a historian he has been unfair to history. He omitted to apply to his survey a comparative historical study of the world of which India is a part. If he had done so he would have discovered that so far from being welcome the India Act deserves only condemnation. Even taking the year 1905 as the starting point, does he know how far the world has progressed? Does he, who is enthusiastically welcoming the India Act, know what Japan, Turkey and even Iran, to say nothing of many European countries, have achieved during this period? Sir Ali Mahomed measures the "advance by what, he imagines, the India Act gives. It does not occur to him to measure that "bold" advance by what it withholds and what countries even less fortunately placed in 1909 now enjoy. One can respect realism in politics but it is impossible to respect defeatism which cheerfully humiliates national respect. Sir Ali Mahomed is, however, quite right in suggesting that the voter should be educated—by the way, we note the dig at the Congress. But it would be a betrayal of the voter to educate him in the demagogy which would have him regard a national insult as the greatest boon in history.

British Socialism And Abyssinia

Whatever repercussions the Abyssinian concessions and Britain's protest may produce at Geneva and elsewhere, British comments prove that the fate of Abyssinia is now finally sealed. Britain has surrendered to Italy. For it is not without significance that the Archbishop of York should call upon his country to be "ready" to arrange "the means of satisfying the need of nations which lack outlet." More noteworthy is the comment of the "Daily Herald" that the present distribution of access to land and raw material is "unfair to Italy." And the "Daily Herald" is the organ of the Labour-Socialist Party. Most noteworthy is the declaration of Mr. Lansbury himself, that good Christian and Leader of the British Socialists. Reuter's summaries of these pronouncements are cryptic. But if they are not unfaithful, Mr. Lansbury, the devotee of principles of Socialism, would appear to agree to the exploitaton of poor and backward countries provided they are exploited not nationally but internationally by the Imperialist Nations of the West!

MIRACLE OF JAPAN

What A Free And Benevolent Government Can Do

(BY CHAMANLAL.)

II.

The Government of Japan is in a true sense the custodian of the people and spares no pains in improving the economic and cultural conditions of its people. The following are some of the important measures which the Government in Japan has adopted to bring Japan in level with other countries of the world:—

(1) introducing compulsory education and thus making 99.6 per cent people literate;
(2) sending abroad hundreds of young men to America and Europe to master various industries;
(3) opening technical schools, colleges, workshops, commercial schools and colleges to train skilled labour to work at cheap rates;
(4) subsidising shipping companies and thus making Japan rank third among shipping powers of the world;
(5) helping the establishment of banks with special privileges to promote industries;
(6) granting financial assistance to start various industrial concerns;
(7) providing protection to commerce and industry against foreign competition.
(8) Providing cheap postage and transport system.

Postage And Transport

Do you know that the post card in Japan sells for 3/4 pice while in India it is 4 times as costly i.e., 3 pice per card? Similarly the price of envelope in Japan is 1-1/2 pice, while in India it is five pice (for the same weight). In Japan the cost of transport is so cheap, that India can hold no comparison with her. It is generally known that the cost of sending cotton from Berar to Bombay is higher than shipping it from Bombay to Japan (7000 miles). Fares as well as rates for booking goods are much less than India.

Cheapest Taxi In World

Government does not charge high duties on petrol as in India. Taxis and lorries are, therefore, the cheapest in the world. Would you believe it that I often enjoyed short taxi rides (3 to 4 miles) for (20 to 30 sen) 2-1/2 to 4 annas and long drives (6 to 10 miles) for 5 to 7 annas. For forty sen (5 annas) one can generally go anywhere in Taxi in the third largest city of the world (Tokyo) and 50 sen (6 annas) is the maximum which the driver takes without settling it previously. In India we have to pay at least 6 times fare for taxi. In winter we often pay Rs. 3 to 4 for a trip from old to new Delhi (3 miles), while in Japan you can have a taxi far the same distance for 3 annas. The taxi drivers make many rupees a day, by being continuously busy. I have often engaged a taxi on 10 to 13 annas per hour. Compare the rates with tonga rates in Allahabad where they charge 14 annas for the first hour.

Tramway and electric trains are also the cheapest in the world. You can go to any part of the city 10 to 15 miles only for 3 1/2 pies (7 sen). Kobe tram cars are believed to be the best in the world, though Tokyo tram-cars are not so good and are very crowded.

"Radio in every home" is the motto of the Government of Japan (at least in the cities) and imagine how cheap it is. For only 12 annas per month the humblest and the poorest citizen can enjoy radio programmes day and night.

Organising Commercial Museums, Commercial Bureaus, Information Offices are organised to help manufacturers and traders in finding new markets.

Exhibitions and sample fairs in Japan, America, Europe and other countries are organized to advertise and popularise Japanese goods.

These are only some of the measures, which I have mentioned, there may be many more, which have not come to my notice during my short stay in Japan.

A Question And Its Answer

Industries in Japan thrive mainly because of the careful and continued patronage by the Government. India started the first mill long before Japan and yet to-day India has to depend on Japan for many things Why? Because of the attitude of our Gov-

(Continued on page 8 col. 2.)

INDIAN NEWS FROM LONDON

Plight Of Indian Lascars

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.
(By Air Mail).

On Saturday last thirty-one Indian lascars (firemen) who were members of the crew of the Emerman liner 'City of Roubaix' were sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment at Birkenhead police court for "wilful disobedience to certain commands in a British ship." In other words they were sent to jail for refusing to go back for work on a British ship. The vessel was scheduled to sail from Birkenhead to Calcutta on the previous (Friday) night, and is now delayed, awaiting a fresh Indian crew.

"Trouble developed among the firemen. The men refused to go on watch and went ashore. When they returned six hours later the cook was ordered to prepare food, but he refused and the 31 firemen declined to work. The only reason that they could give was that they were too tired after the previous voyage." This was the case of the prosecution who felt that there was nothing in the suggestion of the accused lascars that the ship was "hard steaming." However, during the course of the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses, it was pointed out that the same trouble had occurred in three other ships during the last fortnight, and as a result of the trouble on Friday night, the "City of Roubaix" was delayed at a cost of £70 up-to-date. The master of the vessel said the liner was still held up at Birkenhead and a new crew would have to be procured. The cost of keeping the ship was approximately £300 per day.

Need For Organisation

In reply to the magistrate the accused said they wanted to go on another ship as the "City of Roubaix" was hard to work and they were tired. They said that the shipmaster had promised them another vessel at Hull. A member of the Communist Party who takes interest in the problems of Indian lascars assisted the accused Lascars with what little legal help he could give. And in spite of the help the accused were found guilty and sentenced. The men's defence was that so much hard work was extracted out of them that they were getting physically overpowered and they received no fair hearing against any complaints. Cases like this, therefore, indicate very strongly the great necessity of some organisation in London by educated and wealthy Indians themselves for the protection of these Indian lascars. It also points to the need of a powerful Seamen's Union in India doing something more for the rights and safety of their members than merely collecting annual subscriptions from the members.

Some of the friends of Indian seamen in this country are trying to bring about unity of action for the Indian seamen in spite of the difficulties created by the official Labour Party. They have communicated with several Indian organisations in England with a view to start a public agitation for the release of the thirty-one seamen who have been imprisoned. I think it is highly desirable that the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London should realise its fundamental duty in such a matter. If British sailors were in difficulty in any foreign harbour and if there was in that town a British Chamber of Commerce, I have no doubt that the Chamber would make known the case of the Britishers in trouble to the whole world within less than twenty-four hours.

The Colour Bar

Mr. Mahmud Ali, who was refused admission recently at a suburban London swimming pool on the ground that he was an Indian, in consultation with Mr. Bashir Ahmad, another victim of the pool zoolum, has decided to take legal action against the pool management in question for refusing them admission after having issued admission tickets on payment to them. I understand that an influential solicitor who has taken interest in Indian affairs has agreed to lend his professional services without financial consideration and a leading K.C. is likely to take up the brief. The two Indian students are also engaged in interviewing leading Indians in Britain and other Englishmen who have identified themselves with Indian life. As matters stand a committee of representative Indian institutions is being formed with a view to co-operate with other bodies representing coloured people and Dr. Harold, President of the League of Coloured People, will be consulted on the best method for the collaboration of an Indian Committee with Negro organisations in this country. A public meeting has been arranged at the Essex Hall in Strand for Saturday, 31st August under the auspices of representative Indian organisations and other Coloured peoples' organisations to protest against discriminatory treatment meted out to coloured people in general and Indians and Negroes in particular. The meeting will discuss the ways and means to insist on the different swimming pools

(Continued on page 11, col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

PROSTITUTION OF GENIUS.

Signor Marconi is one of the world's contemporary immortals. Of his epoch-making scientific achievements the invention of radio alone entitles him to universal respect and gratitude. But if there is the least truth in the report that he has invented a Death Ray and proposes to put it at the disposal of Mussolini to be used against the Abyssinians, it will be nothing short of the most repugnant prostitution of intellect conceivable. We know a man owes a duty to his country but to help in a transparently aggressive war against a peaceful and innocent people is different. It may be excusable in the case of ignorant persons doped with a false sense of patriotism. But for a man of exceptional intellect like Marconi, to put a most dangerous weapon like a Death-ray capable of killing thousands like rats, in the hands of Mussolini is inexcusable. We only hope the report is untrue.

UNWARRANTED COMPLACENCY.

The annual Police Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind for the year 1934 somewhat complacently remarks that the gradual return of the police to their normal duties after the abandonment of the Civil Disobedience movement in 1933 "is reflected in the improved crime results." But the figures quoted in the report itself do not warrant such complacency. For the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 144,189 as against 138,577 in 1933, a net increase of 5,612 cases under all classes. Marked increases under the Indian Penal Code were noticeable in the districts of Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Dharwar and Belgaum. It is also disquieting to note that Bombay Suburban continues to be the most criminal district in the Presidency.

NEED FOR REFORM.

Commenting on the work of the police in general, the report says that "their efficiency has been well maintained and that they have carried out their onerous and often irksome duties with their customary loyalty and devotion to duty." Judged by results the efficiency of the police needs considerable improvement. The methods generally followed by them also call for radical reform. It will be remembered that recently Commissioner Gordon of the Calcutta Police deplored 'the overbeating, high-handed conduct of the police towards the public, their hectoring, bullying methods, their lack of consideration for the feelings or the purse of others; their forgetfulness of the fact that they are public servants, that the police officer is the servant, not the master of the public." These remarks are not peculiar to the Bengal police.

"NEAREST TO CONGRESS"

Replying to our comments endorsing Mr. N. V. Gadgil's views of the Democratic Swaraj Party, the "Mahratta" assures the public that the Party is "nearest to the Congress in mentality and programme and that it is anything but a party of the rich and the capitalists." Probably Mr. Gadgil was influenced in his views of the party by the fact that many of its adherents supported Mr. Walchand Hirachand against the Congress candidates at the last Assembly elections. However, we shall gladly accept the assurance and hope the Party will prove itself in its actual work to be nearest to the Congress in mentality and programme, though we cannot understand why its promoters should form themselves into a party distinct from the Congress.

AN URGENT PROBLEM

It is a well-known fact that ever since it was passed, the Child Marriage Restraint Act has been respected almost as much in its breach as in its observance. The offence is not cognisable by the Police unless someone comes forward to complain and also deposits a cash security. And then the provisions of the Act can be easily evaded by going and solemnizing marriage in a State. It is, therefore, highly desirable that Dewan Lalchand Navalrai's amendment in the Assembly which seeks to remove this abuse and evasion should be passed. What is more, the paramount Power which claims ultimate responsibility for the welfare of the people should see to it, in the interests of its own pretensions, that Indian States come into line with British India in this matter. Where it is a question of revenue, finance or even Law and Order, the Paramount Power moves with enthusiastic alacrity. Prevention of child marriages is much more important because it affects the very life of society.

UNFAIR TO HARIJANS.

We have already pointed out how the Madras Delimitation Committee's recommendation of a large number of single-member constituencies is a serious disadvantage to minorities. The position is made worse by the Government's disapproval of the cumulative system of voting in the few dual and plural member constituencies, recommended by the Delimitation Committee itself. The cumulative system would have helped the minorities to influence the election to the maximum extent by plumping all their votes on the candidates of their choice. So far as the Harijans are concerned, the position is certainly against the spirit of the Poona Pact, which not only reserves a certain number of seats for the community but also helps them to influence general voting.

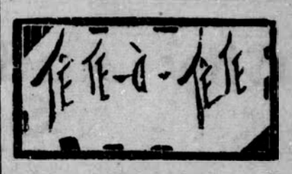
— PRESS VIEWS —

Newspaper Men's Lot

Journalists' lot in India is unenviable. His pay is meagre, his working hours too long, and the security of position almost nil. In spite of the glamour that attaches to his profession, he is more of a martyr than a prophet. He is ready with his advice to each and every body but of his own lot he is painfully negligent. The Journalists Conference in Calcutta took notice of the disabilities under which newspapermen work in this country and suggested that the salvation lay in organisation and unity. A news item from Bombay states that the movement is taking a definite form there to form a "Journalists' Association". It is high time that the journalists all over the country took cognizance of the situation and organised themselves, if so desired, along the Trade Union lines as suggested by Mr. Brelvi in his address to Bombay newspaper workers.—"National Call."

Journalists' Organization

A Bombay telegram states that "at a special general meeting of the Journalists' Association of India Mr. K. Natarajan was elected President and Messrs. B. G. Horniman, N. C. Kelkar, T. Prakasam of Madras and Khadilkar as Vice-Presidents for the new year." May we inquire what the exact position of the Journalists' Association of India is in relation to the Indian Journalists' Association at Calcutta, which the Journalists' Conference recently held in Calcutta recognised as the all-India organisation of Journalists? There cannot clearly be two all-India organisations of Journalists in India any more than there can be two kings in Brentford. If the Journalists of India are to have the full benefit of organised activity in their common interest it is in the highest degree necessary that there should be one central organisation of Journalists in India with all other associations affiliated to it as to a parent body. Of course, this central organisation must be a thoroughly representative body —"Tribune."



After His Holiness the Pope, His Grace the Junior Primate:—

The Archbishop of York in a broadcast address last evening, said that Britain must be ready to start on the work of arranging the means of satisfying the need of nations which lack outlet"—Reuter.

And, in Christian charity, the work should take the form of handing over another's property and freedom to Italy?

* * * *

Mr. P. R. Lele characterised Italy at the Abyssinia Day meeting, as the foot of Europe.

That is true. Italy is not only a foot, but a naked foot.

But Mussolini can justifiably shout at the top of his voice and from the top of the cannon that he is rather the head as well as the hat of Europe.

And, paradoxically enough both Mr. Lele and Signor Mussolini would be right. Europe is so completely entangled in and twisted round itself that the head and the feet have become utterly indistinguishable from each other.

* * * *

Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy was afraid that some day, if all did not go well, Hitler and Mussolini might make common cause against the rest of Europe.

We are neither alarmed nor amused.

But, anyway, all is going well in the meantime. Britain is patronising Hitler and France, Mussolini, while Russia is discreetly silent as to the present, being deeply absorbed in the ideological future presumably.

* * * *

According to Mr. Meherally 'Signor Mussolini put the whole case of Italy in a nutshell when he said that the choice before Italy was "to expand or explode".'

You said it, Comrade. But what a horribly explosive nut he—sorry, it (the case you know, not Il Duce) is!

* * * *

"Mr. Mounckton (by now the well-known legal adviser from England) spent the morning," says a Hyderabad message, "in paving formal calls on the Nizam, the Resident and Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad."

—Bori Bundar Minor.

Fine. But "paving" for whom?

* * * *

In a statement to a local Karnatak paper Doctor Hardikar explains the invitation to Dr. Moonje and defends it on the grounds of the Nagpur Colonel's "sincere devotion to the Hindu Sangathan and his selfless work in the cause of military education" (National?) and also because "Karnatak was not prepared to deprive other schools of thought the freedom of expression."

Splendid, magnificent, most magnificent indeed.

But may we make a suggestion to Doctor Hardikar? As soon as Dr. Moonje's visit is successfully over, he should invite, one after the other:—

(1) Maulana Shaukat Ali
(2) Lt: Colonel Sir Henry Gidney
(3) Dr. Ambedkar
(4) Mr. F. E. James.
(5) The G. O. C. Western Command and
(6) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Should this only provoke our friends' thirst for speeches by sincere devotees of sectarian Sangathan or of Military Training, we would be only too pleased to supply more names.

* * * *

A Northern India contemporary says "Journalists' lot in India is unenviable."

We agree except that it isn't "lot" but "plight".

* * * *

A confrere speaks of "beauracracy".

A left-handed compliment to the beauty of the beau?

* * * *

He: "I've never been so insulted before. He called me a barefaced liar."

She: "You shouldn't be so sensitive about your moustache, dear. No doubt it will be more noticeable in a few years."

Abyssinian Oil Deal Stirs British Press

Govt. Must Disclose Details Of This Extraordinary Transaction Says "News Chronicle".

Lansbury Suggests International Commission To Pool Together Resources Of Empire

The Abyssinian oil concession has stirred up the British Press. It is the theme of editorials in most of the newspapers.

While the "Times" says that the Foreign Office statement leaves no excuse for suspicion of Britain's good faith, the "News Chronicle" thinks it very strange and disquieting that the British Ministers knew nothing whatever of a movement of capital importance involving the economic future of half of Abyssinia. The paper declares that Government must disclose to the world the details of this extraordinary transaction.

Mr. George Lansbury in a broadcast address says that instead of nations preparing to fight and scramble, they should sit around a table and Britain should lead the way and say that she is willing to pool the resources of the Empire with those of other nations. He suggests an international commission to share these things, instead of fighting among themselves.

STRANGE AND DISQUIETING

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Abyssinian oil concession is theme of editorials in most of the newspapers.

The "Times" says that the Foreign Office statement leaves no excuse for suspicion of the British good faith.

The "Daily Telegraph" is of the opinion that the statement should have removed a serious embarrassment to the negotiations at Geneva.

The "News Chronicle" thinks it very strange and disquieting that the British Ministers knew nothing whatever about a movement of capital importance involving the economic future of half of Abyssinia and complicating immensely the issues involved in the whole controversy. The paper declares it imperative, if the British attitude should not be permanently discredited, that the British Government should spare no effort to unearth and disclose to the world all the details of this extraordinary transaction.

The "Morning Post" hopes that the Government's repudiation of the concession would convince Britain's neighbours that their suspicions are unfounded.

The "Daily Herald" says the present distribution of access to the land and the raw materials of the world are unfair not only to Italy. It is the duty of Britain to reverse the present selfish policy of turning the Colonial Empire into a closed market for Britain.

Britain Must Lead

Mr. George Lansbury in a speech in London last evening said that there were plenty raw materials and markets for everybody and instead of nations preparing to fight and scramble, they should sit around a table and Britain should lead the way and say that she is willing to pool the resources of the Empire with those of other nations, and establish an international commission to share these things. instead of fighting among themselves.

The Archbishop of York, in a broadcast address last evening said that Britain must be ready to start the work of arranging the means of satisfying the need of nations which lack the outlet.

SYMPATHY FOR ABYSSINIA

(Continued from page 1.)

twenty rounds of rifle ammunition are issued per man owing to shortage.—Reuter.

EDEN AND LAVAL FOR GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Capt. Anthony Eden left by air for Paris where he is meeting M. Laval at 5 p.m. They are proceeding together to Geneva to-night.—Reuter.

COERCE ITALY FOR PEACE

T. U. C. President Speaks Out

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Mr. Kean, President of the Trades Union Congress which opened at Margate to-day condemned Sgr. Mussolini's unjust and rapacious assault on Abyssinia.

Il Duce violated the solemn pledges given by Italy renouncing war. Not only the existence of the League, but the peace of the world depends on the League Council Meeting on Wednesday.

The Council has one plain duty. Italy can be coerced, if she cannot be persuaded to keep peace."

Mr. Kean believed that the application of economic and financial sanctions would suffice to restrain Italy's aggression. If they were not immediately effective, the further step of closing the Suez Canal to Italian ships would bring the campaign in East Africa to a standstill. Such an action might bring the League powers into war with Italy, "but that is the issue that we must face."—Reuter.

QUESTION OF SANCTIONS

WELLINGTON, Sept. 2.

The question of sanctions has not arisen, as far as New Zealand is concerned, stated Mr. Forbes. The "Imperial authorities are in constant touch with the New Zealand Government which is confidentially informed of every development in the situation."

Mr. Forbes declined to comment on the Australian attitude towards sanctions, but said that New Zealand would be concerned with any decisions reached by the League.—Reuter.

INDIAN NURSES FOR ABYSSINIA?

Tropical Considerations May Lead To Formation Of Unit

KARACHI (By Mail).

Nurses of Britain have formed a unit in readiness to proceed to Abyssinia, according to medical circles here. They state that this information has been broadcast. Abyssinia has neither a medical nor a nursing service of its own. This unit, if it proceeds at all, will not do so either under the orders or with the sanction of the authorities in Great Britain. But philanthropists in the country, it is stated, are prepared to back it with monetary support. It is a well-known fact that the Climate of Abyssinia is most trying to Europeans and serious doubts are expressed as to how British nurses can withstand the tropical heat. An alternative suggestion made in certain quarters here that if nurses are to be sent to Abyssinia, the most fitted persons will be those who have lived under tropical conditions.

That brings it nearer home, and there is some speculation whether military authorities would think of making up an Indian nurses unit, particularly in view of the fact that some Indian soldiers have been sent.—A. P.

At Nasik

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK, Sept. 2.

The Abyssinia Day was celebrated last night Mr. Govindrao Deshpande presiding. Mr. Pradhan and others addressed the meeting.

ADMIRAL SIR N. CUSTANCE DIES

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON: Sept. 2.

The death has occurred of Admiral Sir Reginald Neville Custance.

(Sir Custance was the Naval Attache at Washington and Paris, and was awarded the Humane Society's silver medal in 1897).

Scout Gathering to bid farewell to C. B. Sethna. Photo shows:—Mr. and Mrs. Sethna in the centre along with Scout Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners and Hon. Secretary and Scouts.

First Trial Of Strength Over Detenu Inquiry Ban

(Continued from page 1.)

that the matter was sub-judice.

The President ruled the motion out of order.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

While the previous adjournment motion of Mr. Akhil Dutt had been disallowed on technical grounds, Mr. Satyamurti's motion raising the same question in general terms was allowed and the debate fixed for 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The motion raised a debate on the prohibition of the convener of the Committee appointed by the Congress Party to investigate and a report on the conditions of the detenues and their families in Bengal, from entering certain places in the Province.

The adjournment motion of Mr. Satyamurti was disallowed by the Governor-General.

The announcement of the Governor-General's message was received amidst cries of "shame" from the Congress Party.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

The President announced the following Panel of Chairmen for the session: Mr. G. B. Pant, Mr. A. M. Choudhry, Mr. Morgan and Mr. M. S. Aney.

Sir G. S. Bajpai moved that the House elect two persons from among members to be members of Central Advisory Board of Education constituted by the Government of India.

WHY RESTRICTION ON PROVINCES?

Mr. B. Das objected to what he called an attempt to revive the Board of Education which the Inchcape Committee had recommended should be abolished. Under the new scheme of reforms the Provinces would have full control over Education. Why, then, attempt to establish a machinery and restrict that freedom?

Prof. Ranga wanted not two members of the Assembly but eight members so that all interests including agricultural, commercial and industrial would be represented.

Dr. Ziauddin vigorously pleaded for the immediate establishment of the Board.

Sir G. S. Bajpai pointed out that funds for the Board had been voted by the Standing Finance Committee in January. Its functions would be advisory and not binding on Provincial Authorities.

The motion to elect two members was adopted.

CRIMINAL LAW BILL.

Mr. Mitchel presented the Select Committee report on the Wages Payment Bill.

Sir Henry Craik asked leave to introduce the Bill Amending the Criminal Law. He said the Bill was likely to prove contentious, but he expressed the hope that they would be able to discuss it without bitterness. On his side, he assured the House that he would keep any bitter feeling out of the discussion.

The House granted leave to introduce the Bill.

Mr. Mitchell moved the ratification of the Draft Convention concerning employment of women during night (Revised 1934) adopted at the 18th session the International Labour Conference.

Mr. Mitchell said that the resolution was necessitated by a ruling of the International Court of Justice that the Convention passed in 1919 did apply even to women in positions of supervision and management. The Government of India now adhered to the original Convention and ratified the new one, thus moving in the desired direction.

Mr. B. Das said he would have nothing to do with the decisions of a body (the International Labour Office) which was controlled by the League of Nations, one member body of which (Italy) had insulted the coloured races and Asiatics as savages.

Mr. Joshi said that the League of Nations did not control the International Labour Office. As for the resolution nothing would be lost by workers in India, if it was not ratified. He was, therefore, indifferent to the subject.

Mr. Clow expressed surprise at the attitude of Mr. Joshi, who, he felt sure, would have criticised the Government, if the latter had moved for non-ratification.

Mr. Ranga opposed the Convention as reactionary.

BOGEY OF SECESSION.

Mr. Mitchell warned the House to remember that any refusal to ratify the Convention might be regarded as a declaration of India's intention to secede from the International Labour Office.

The resolution ratifying the Convention was adopted.

Consequently, Mr. Mitchell introduced a Bill amending the Factories Act removing the power to exempt women Managers or Supervisors from the prohibition of employment during night hours, Labour Convention.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

The President amidst Congress Party cries of shame read the Governor-General's message disallowing Mr. Satyamurthi's adjournment motion which was meant for discussion at 4 p.m.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

ARE RESTRICTIONS A RESULT OF OTTAWA?

Commerce Member Says "No"

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: Sept. 2.

Answering Mr. Avinashalingam, Sir Zafrullah stated that several foreign countries had introduced restrictive measures against imports of various kinds from other countries. These measures were not directed specifically against India, but applied generally to all countries. More important countries from the point of view of India's export trade, which have imposed such restrictions, are Germany, Italy, Turkey and Iran. The restrictions have been imposed by these countries generally for the purpose of safeguarding their industrial and monetary interests. Representations had been made to respect India's trade relations with Italy, Turkey and Iran. As regards Italy an assurance for the relaxation of restriction had not been received.

IS IT RETALIATION?

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty: Were these restrictions imposed for any reason that India is not buying raw goods from them?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: India is buying raw produce.

Mr. Venkatachalam: Or is it that India is not buying manufactured goods?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: But India is buying manufactured goods also.

Mr. Satyamurti: Or is it because of Preference to British and Empire goods, at any rate, in part?

Sir Zafarullah Khan: Government have examined the position and the conclusion, is it not due to the Ottawa Agreement.

Dr. Khare: But is it not a fact that restrictions were imposed after the Ottawa Agreement?

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan: The members are entitled to make comparison in the trade returns occurred before and after that Agreement.

Prof. Ranga: Are any special representatives deputed to carry on negotiations with some of the countries you referred to?

Sir Zafrullah Khan: No special representatives have been sent for the purpose.

GOVT. BILLS IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, September 2

After the Criminal Law Bill, five other Government measures will be introduced. Sir N. N. Sircar's Bill amending the Provincial Insolvency Act is designed to assimilate the terms of Section 39 to those of Section 30 of Presidency Towns Insolvency Act. Mr. Tottenham's Bill amending the Army Act of 1911 provides two new sub-sections in Sec. 103-A, enabling the Governor-General in Council to release such persons who, when on trial by courtmartial, are found to be of unsound mind and therefore incapable of making defence or found to be guilty but are insane at the time of committing the alleged offence.

Sir N. N. Sircar's another bill amending Provincial Insolvency Act relates to Section 17 and is intended to make clear that a preliminary application to ascertain what security will satisfy the Court must be made and decided before a substantive application for order is set aside and that it is always open to the applicant to adopt an alternative course of depositing the total decretal amount.

Sir. N. N. Sircar's next Bill makes small changes in Income-tax Act, in Merchant Shipping Act and in Catonment Act and repeals six Manpur regulations in consequence of cession to the Maharaja Holkar of Manpur.

Sir Henry Craik's Bill to amend Motor Vehicles Act gives effect to the suggestion that purely technical offences under the Act or Rules made thereunder should be compoundable at the option of the alleged offender.—A. P.

Relaxation Of Restrictions Has Been Assured, Says Commerce Member

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Replying to Mr. Avanashalingam Chettiar regarding the negotiations with Italy for the removal of restrictions on the imports from India, Sir Zafrullah Khan, Commerce Member, said when the Government of India learnt of the new import regime imposed in February last by the Italian Government against the imports of all origins into Italy they made immediate representations through His Majesty's Government asking that the restrictions thereby imposed should be relaxed so far as Indian goods were concerned, pending the completion of negotiations for a trade agreement which was then under contemplation. It has now been possible to secure the assurance of the nature asked for from the Italian Government but the Hon. Member will see from the monthly accounts of the seaborne trade of India that India's export trade to Italy has not yet been seriously affected. The Government of India will continue, however, to watch the situation and will also lose no opportunity of making further representations when such can usefully be made.

ANGLO-ITALIAN PACT.

Mr. Avanashalingam:—Are Government aware of the Anglo-Italian Pact in which the Government of Italy conceded that 80 per cent. of British goods will be allowed into Italy? Sir Zafrullah Khan yes.

Mr. Satyamurti:—Are the negotiations with Italy carried on directly? Sir Zafrullah Khan: What is meant by directly?

Mr. Satyamurti:—Directly and not through, Downing Street?

Sir Zafrullah Khan:—Yes. Directly and not through Downing Street.

To a further question Sir Zafrullah Khan added that the matter had not been dropped but the negotiations are not for the moment proceeding.

RESTRICTIONS IN ROUMANIA.

As regards the ban imposed by Rumania on the importation of Indian goods Sir Zafrullah Khan said that the restrictions were recently imposed by the Rumanian Government on Indian imports into Rumania under the impression that the balance of trade between the two countries was in favour of India. On representations being made to the Rumanian Government that the balance of trade was not in India's favour, the Rumanian Government have since permitted the issue of import licences for goods coming from India.

Answering supplementary questions Sir Zafrullah Khan said that India's exports into Rumania has been permitted on the original basis and without restrictions.

Child Marriages In States

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai put a question regarding the Child Marriages performed by British Indian subjects in Indian States and foreign territories bordering on British India to evade the Sarda Act.

Sir Henry Craik replied that the Government were aware of such a practice and would give their view on the subject when the question moved his bill on the subject.

Mr. Navalrai: Will the Government tell the Indian States to cooperate with them in the matter?

Sir R. Craik: A large number of States have Acts on the lines of the Sarda Act.

The Home Member was indistinctly heard to add that as regards the other States the Government have no ground for interfering in the matter of purely internal administration.

Mr. Navalrai: Is it right for the States to make money by charging Rs. 100 fee for each marriage?

Sir C. Henry: I am doubtful

(Continued on page 8, col. 4.)

OMIT WORD 'TEMPORARY' FROM PREAMBLE

Drastic Provisions Of Criminal Law Bill

"GOVERNMENT CANNOT SAFELY RELAX EXISTING POWERS FOR CONTROL OF PRESS"

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The following is the text of the Bill which Sir Henry Craik introduced in the Assembly today:—

"Whereas it is expedient to amend the Criminal Law in the manner hereinafter appearing, it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1935. (2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and Sonthal Parganas.

2. (1) Sub-section (3) of section 1 and sections 2, 3, 4, 6 8 15 17 and amendments to the Act of 1932 are hereby repealed. (2) subsection (3) of section 1 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 is hereby repealed.

3. In the preamble to the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932 the word "temporarily" shall be omitted.

4. In sub-section (4) of section 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932 the words and figure "section 4" and words and figure "section four or" shall be omitted.

5. In section 9 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932, (a) in clause (II) figures "2", "and (b) clause (III) shall be omitted.

6. In sections 11, 12 and 13 of Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932 the words "so long as this act remains in force" and words "deemed to be" shall wherever they occur be omitted.

7. In sec. 32 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1932, the words "so long as this Act remains in force" shall be omitted.

The following is the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act 1932 will expire on December 18th. The Government of India propose by this bill to continue certain of the provisions that Act in permanent form. The present Act includes (1) provisions against certain forms of intimidations (secs. 2-4 and 6-8). (2) Provisions against associations dangerous to public peace. (Sec. 13) and (3) Provisions to secure greater control over the Press (sec. 5 and sec. 14-16).

MENACE OF PICKETING.

The Civil Disobedience Movement is at present in abeyance. The Government have, therefore, decided not to continue the provisions against those forms of intimidations which were a special feature of that movement, namely, secs. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 3 of the Act. Sec. 7 stands on a different footing. Picketing has not ceased with the Civil Disobedience movement. It is now recognised not only as a means of opposition to any form of constituted authority but also of causing annoyance to private persons who differ from political, economic and religious views of the picketers. It is likely to be the main feature of any subversive movement and it cannot be dealt with effectively under the Ordinary Law. The Government, therefore, propose to give permanent effect to sec. 7 which will as at present not come into force unless extended to a particular area by Local Government.

Sec. 13 confers on the Government powers to take certain action in connection with places used for the purposes of unlawful association. It was enacted to strengthen the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908, which is a permanent Act. It is, therefore, logical to give permanent effect to the provisions of Sec. 13. Unlawful associations are formed for the furtherance of a subversive movement and it is essential that the Government should retain the powers to enable them to deal effectively with such associations when they are of a dangerous character.

PROVISIONS AGAINST PRESS.

Sec. 5 of the Act of 1932 makes it offence to disseminate the contents of proscribed documents. It is a local supplement to the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act (1931) and section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 and should have the same period of validity as those Acts. Sec. 14 to 16 continue and extend the scope of the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act 1931. Having regard to the continuance of the Terrorist movement to the existence of the movement which has for its object the over-throwing of the present social and economic system by violent means and the constantly recurring outbursts of communal feeling. The Government cannot safely relax their existing powers for the control of the Press and of the unauthorised news-sheets and newspapers.

SHAHIDGANJ AFFAIR IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA September, 2.

The Independant Party in the Assembly has decided to support the adjournment motion of Mr. K. L. Gauba over the Shahidganj affair.

The question of eliciting an acting leader or deputy leader in the Temporary absence of Sir Cowasji Jahangir has been postponed.

At the annual meeting of the Mahomedan Educational Association of Southern India held last evening at Lawley Hall, Madras, Mr. Jamal Mahomed was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year in the place of Sir Mahmed Usman.

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STRENGTHEN INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

"Country Needs Steel-Frame Organisation With Incorruptible Leaders", Says Munshi

Inaugurating the series of Ganapati lectures, on Monday, at the Young Men's Hindu Association, Girgaum, Mr. K. M. Munshi discussed the pros and cons of the issues affecting the present political situation in the country and urged the strengthening of the Indian National Congress.

"The principal problem before the country is," Mr. Munshi said, "how to deal with the new Constitution."

"However much we may dislike it, it is there, till such time as we can defeat it by the combined strength of the nation. This is the supreme question of the moment. "In order to combat the constitution, the first essential is a country-wide, well-disciplined organisation.

"Looking to the situation at present, the Indian National Congress alone can be that organisation. The question before the Congress is whether to take office and exploit the new constitution for furthering the struggle for Swaraj or to refrain from going into Councils altogether in which case the struggle for Independence will be extended for another 50 years.

TWO ALTERNATIVES.

"If the second alternative is accepted, the Congress will be stronger, powerful, but a small body working through direct methods only. If it accepts office, it will have a larger following, but it would be powerful only if it has iron discipline and incorruptible leaders.

"The lesson of modern Europe is that every country should possess a large party with iron discipline and incorruptible leaders. If India learns this lesson, whether the Congress accepts office or not, this constitution is bound to go.

"WHEN SWARAJ IS WON."

Mr. Munshi continued, "at a moment like this, when we are passing through a critical phase, it is lamentable that we should try to dilute the struggle for Swaraj with vague theories about overhauling the structure of our Society, breaking the solidarity of the National struggle.

"When Swaraj is won and power is transferred to Indian hands, there will be time enough to reconstruct Society."

The Congress should make up its mind whether to lead a fight for National Freedom as before or whether it should overturn the present Indian society introducing various issues, currents and cross-currents—issues which are large and far-reaching in their effects on the country—leading to internecine warfare."

Mr. Munshi also referred to the party of dreamers, consisting of Sir H. P. Mody and Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar. He sounded a note of warning that in the absence of the Congress exploiting the Constitution, leadership might fall in the hands of loyalists.

CONGRESS PARTY'S STRENGTH.

Referring to the strength of the political parties in the country he said the Congress was the only party having countrywide support. "Its strength does not lie in cities like Bombay, but in the villages. The villager votes for the Congress in the name of Mahatma Gandhi who is the symbol of Swaraj"

He concluded by saying that the country was in need of a steel-frame organisation with incorruptible leaders.

ALLEGED SUICIDE FOR RE. 1

Youth's Reaction Against Charge Of Theft

JACOBABAD, September 1

Feeling disgraced on account of being accused by a shop-keeper that he stole a rupee, a youth aged 20 is reported to have committed suicide by throwing himself in a well.

It is stated that the youth had gone to make some purchases from a shop, which he left after a short time. No sooner had he reached his home than the shop-keeper came there and openly charged him with the theft of a rupee. This was done in the presence of the youth's father-in-law. He took it to heart and repaired to a well and drowned himself.—United Press.

Send Off To Muggeridge

SIMLA, September, 1,

At the invitation, Mr. C. V. Kripanidhi and Mr. P. D. Sharma several members of the Legislative Assembly were present to bid farewell to Mr. M. Muggeridge of the "Statesman" who is flying to London next week to join the "Evening Standard".

Amongst those present were Mr. Satyamurthi, Mr. F. E. James, Mr. B. Das, Mr. V. P. Giri, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Dr. Thein Maung, Mr. Satyanarain Sinha, Mr. Ramnarain Sinha and Mr. Anugrahanarayan Singh. Among others present were Khan Bahadur Dr. S. N. A. Jafri, Rai Bahadur D. Dutt, and Mr. B. Sen-Gupta—United Press.

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A. I. MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Working Committee To Meet At Simla On Sept. 15

SIMLA, September 2.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All India Muslim Conference will be held at the Cecil Hotel in Simla on Sunday, September 15 at 11 a.m. to consider the situation arising out of the passing of the Government of India Act and also to consider the action to be taken by the Conference as regards the forthcoming Provincial Assembly elections during next year.—United Press.

MIRACLE OF JAPAN

(Continued from page 6.)

ernment, though also because of the lack of enterprise among our millowners. No country can promote industries without the effective assistance of Government. Take for instance shipping. India which was once a country known for its shipbuilding it is now at the tail end in that industry, while Japan in half a century has become so strong in shipping that England is feeling nervous. The merchant marine of Japan, has helped considerably towards the development of industries. It was the Government of Japan that took the initiative in ship-building and gave material financial and other support to private enterprise in this line. In 1868, A.D. Japan had practically no merchant marine, even for coastal trade. It was in 1870 that the first Japanese steamship company established the first regular service between Tokyo and Osaka, two coast cities via Yokohama and Kobe, under instructions from Government, the line leaving thrice a month, and now after 6½ years Japan has an army of ships spread in every corner of the world.

Government Helps Industries.

There is hardly any modern industry which Japanese have not tried to introduce in their country. This is made more practicable by the Government assisting new industries by granting subsidies or by granting loans at cheap rates of interest.

In Japan, on the other hand, as far back as 1875 the moneys received as deposits in the postal savings banks were entrusted for administration to a department called the Deposits Bureau under the Finance ministry. Loans are given out from this fund to several enterprises or are invested in Government bonds and debentures of special banks.

The figures of investments out of the postal savings made in 1932 show how effective is the assistance given by Government to private associations or corporations as well as for social welfare activities. In the year 1931-32, principal items of investments made were as follows:—

Thirty million yen: Loans for enterprises by public corporations;
Thirty-two million for enterprises by various societies;
Five million for social work,
Sixty million for relief of unemployment and
114.8 millions for concession operations of high interest loans of public corporations.

Helping Farmers

The Government in Japan helps farmers in many respects. By continued patronage of sericulture in farms, the Government has provided additional income to farmers. Now when there is slump in sericulture, the Government is generously helping farmers by advancing large funds.

In order to keep up the price level of rice (staple food of Japan), the Government purchases a certain quantity of rice, and stores it for emergency period. The second remedy is thus described in the "Japan Advertiser": "The difficulties of farmers naturally have been reflected in the banks of the farmers. Institutions which lend money on rural real estate dare not sell out their mortgage, lest they completely destroy the market. Thus the Government is trying to readjust farmers' debts and is trying to persuade the banks to liquidate their holdings, giving lower interest loans in both cases. But the total are so great that the Government is unable to do more than make a start at the solution of the problem."

Helping Colonisation

There are subsidised organisations, whose business is to give facilities to Japan to go to other countries and settle there. Several lakhs of Japanese have thus been assisted to settle in America, Brazil, Philippines, Manchuria, etc. The fact is there is hardly any branch of industrial or commercial activity in Japan in which some kind of initiative has not been taken by the Government, or which was not subsidised by the Government at some stage of its evolution. That explains the wonderful progress made by the Japanese industries in such a short time.

NOTORIOUS DACOITS CONVICTED

Two Get Life Sentences And 13 Ten Years Each

CALCUTTA, September, 2.

Alijan and his two brothers Dil Mohammad Nawab were transported for life and Shewbalak Gore and 13 others sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment each while nine others were acquitted to-day by the Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore.

The prosecution alleged that between 1930 and 1933 the accused persons were responsible for 53 decoities in districts Nadia, Hoogly, Burdwan, Howrah and 24 Parganas.

These decoities were often committed in quick succession on both sides of the river Hoogly as many as five of them having been committed in one night. Only in one case one man killed while in another one constable was so severely beaten that he had to retire on pension.—United Press.

MR. MONCKTON AT HYDERABAD

Will Attend External Relations Committee Meeting

HYDERABAD, September 2

Mr. Monckton, Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government on constitutional matters arrived here yesterday on a five days visit and was received by Sir Akbar Hydari and other members of the External Relations Committee. Mr. Monckton spent the morning in paying formal calls on the Nizam, the Resident and Maharaj Sir Kishen Pershad.

He later had a private talk with Sir Akbar Hydari and dined with the members of the External Relations Committee, whose meeting Mr. Monckton attends tomorrow.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN TANJORE

MADRAS, (By Mail)

The Arokiamatha Festival for Christians at Velanganni and the famous Kandur Festival for Mohammadans at Nagpore are the important events during the first week of September 1935. These festivals attract a gathering of about 50,000 pilgrims each.

As Tanjore District infected with cholera, the intending pilgrims are wanted to get themselves inoculated before they proceed to these two important festivals.—A. P.

CR. LAW BILL IN ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 7.)

whether this question can be put under the rules.

Mr. N. M. Joshi: Will Government publish the report regarding the extent of the evil.

Sir H. Craik: I will consider that.

INCREASE IN COUNTERFEIT COINS.

Sir Innes Grigg replying to the same member said that in the recent years there had been an increase in the circulation of counterfeit coins but the Government were not aware of any general disinclination on the part of the public to accept rupees. There have been occasions which on banks have cut coins as counterfeit which later have been certified as genuine but such occasions have been rare. Vigorous action had been taken by the Intelligence Department to prevent counterfeiting.

A member: What method do counterfeiters adopt?

Sir Grigg: If we knew them they would not be produced. (Laughter).

LONDON STORES DEPARTMENT.

Answering Mr. Sant Singh who suggested the abolition of the Stores Department in London D. G. Mitchell stated that this and the Indian Stores Department in India were complementary to a great extent and not parallel organisations. The Government were actively considering the possibility of amalgamating the two departments. There had been a demand for the abolition of the London Stores Department but the Government could not consider it so long as any of their requirements have to be met from abroad. It would be essential to maintain an organisation in London for inspection during manufacture and before shipment.

Assembly Time-table For Week

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The Leader of the House made a statement regarding the course of business this week. On Thursday 5th, motion to be made to take into consideration of Criminal Law Amendment Bill introduced to-day. Discussion on this motion will be continued on 6th. Wednesday 4th has been allotted for discussion on non-official resolution. The House would not sit on Saturday.

Non-Official Bills Balloted For 17th.

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A bill to control Coastal Traffic of India has been balloted for introduction on the 17th instant by Mr. Anwarul Azim.

Other bills for introduction on the same date have been balloted in the following order: Mr. B. Das's bill to amend Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929; M. C. Rajah's bill providing for the Removal of Social Disabilities among certain classes of Hindus; Dr. Khare's bill to recognise and remove the doubts as to the validity of Inter-Marriages current among the Arya Samajists; Mr. B. Das's bill to amend the Indian States (protection against disaffection) Act of 1922; Mr. Ananthasayan Ayengar's bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure (Sec. 60): Babu Bhagwandas's bill to validate Marriages between different Castes of Hindus; Sir M. Yakub's bill to make provision for the better administration of moneys raised by public subscription and for ensuring, keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such moneys; Mr. De Souza's bill to amend the Indian Succession Act 1925; Mr. Shamlal's bill to declare the rights of the son in a joint and undivided Hindu family governed by the Mitakshara School of Hindu Law to a claim of partition of the family property and U. Ba. Si's bill to make provision for the restoration of Buddha Gaya to Buddhists for better management of same.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Of the 20 new members of the Assembly, 19 were sworn to-day the only exception being Mr. Nirmal Chandra Chunder. Sir Muhamed Zafrullah Khan was the first to take the oath received cheers from all sides of the House. He was followed by Mr. D. G. Mitchell, acting Industries Member, Messrs. T. Chapman, Mortimer, Pandit K. K. Malaviya, Muhamed Yamin Khan, F. B. Leach, E. H. M. Hower, J. H. Blackwell, J. G. Acheson, acting Foreign Secretary, A. H. Lloyd, A. S. Hands, V. Krishna Ayyar, D. M. Lalchand, M. D. Bhat, P. J. Griffiths, L. Owen, D. J. N. Lee, S. P. Desai and T. Lister.

TENSION AT GUJRANWALLA

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

Telephonic information from Gujranwalla says that the communal situation has become serious, as a result of discovery of three goats heads apparently a result of Jhatka (a form of slaughter abhorrent to Muslim religious sentiment) on the brink of a tank close to a Muslim locality. The feelings of the Muslim community were greatly excited, and hundreds of them carrying lathis gathered, but the situation was brought to normal the tactful handling of the Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Commissioner Mr. E. H. Lincoln.

This morning a slaughtered calf was found thrown in a Hindu Mohalla. Feelings were again exacerbated, and the police and the City Magistrate arrived and removed the carcass. The District Magistrate remained at the Kotwali for an hour.

The Superintendent of Police summoned leading Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and warned them of the consequences of untoward actions.

Later, prominent members of the Municipal Committee met in the afternoon and adopted a resolution condemning the goat and calf incidents. But the Hindu senior Vice-President hinted at a walk-out on the ground that Hindu leaders had not been invited.

Strong feeling still continues in the city, and all storm-centres in it are strongly guarded by police pickets who are also guarding the outskirts of the town. The local Executive is quite alert.—A. P.

PICKETING IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

An anxious situation has arisen at Gujranwalla, in consequence of a Muslim openly picketing Hindu shops and preventing the Muslim customers going there, in pursuance of their "Buy Muslim Campaign." A representative of the Conciliation Board is now attempting pacification.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

through him the Council, and through the Council the Ministers, and through the Ministers the Government, and through the Government, I may even say, the Governor is that first man, who, although at the bottom of the ladder, is the foundation of the whole edifice, and that is the Voter. We must, therefore, first of all, concentrate our attention on him and make him realise the power of his vote, if our country has the ambition to be governed on parliamentary and democratic principles. And what has been done in this direction, I ask, so far by all the public bodies that have been in play for the last 50 years to raise the standard of that man, the voter? I do not hesitate to assert, not much. The All-India Congress, which has had a run of nearly half a century, the National Liberal Associations, the Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Servants of India Society in the country, all these have been in active politics for long. But have any one of them reached the last man from whom really emanates all the power of this system of Government for which we have been struggling for three-fourths of a century? Leave alone the question of the changes that body has undergone since, but on the whole the services of the National Congress cannot be denied, and it would be sheer ungratefulness on the part of the country to do so. But has that body even, not to talk of the smaller and the later institutions, done anything to reach the last man in the village, who is really the first man in the country?

A WARNING.

Uttering a warning against corruption, "venality," gerrymandering and immoral demogogy—Sir Ali Mahomed described the Bardoli no rent campaign and the Khilafat movement as instances of "doubtful demagogy because they were connected with the "agitation for the political progress of India."

He came "to the practical solution of all these problems. What is needed, I think, is the organization of associations all over the country with an intensive programme of propaganda of educating and creating the right kind of awakening in the voter, so that he takes a direct interest in the legislation, and the political progress of the country, which he must know redound in turn on the country's prosperity."

INDIA ACT FALLS SHORT OF EXPECTATIONS . . . .

"But It Is The Boldest Step Forward", Says Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi In Poona Address

The Honourable Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, delivered an address to the students of Fergusson College Poona on "Legislatures and the Progress of Our Country." He traced the political evolution of India from the East India Company and dwelt at length on latest India Act. The following are extracts from the latter part of his address:—

FARTHEST STEP.

Referring to the India Act, he said, 'It must be admitted that it is the farthest step so far taken in the development of our constitution. It has, it must further be admitted without party prejudice reached a point which had not been reached by any enactments before it. It has brought to the provinces autonomy—greatly qualified of course—and has provided also for a federated India. The Federation is to an extent also meant to be responsible to the people. Although autonomy for provinces, the much enlarged franchise from 3 per cent. to about 13 per cent., and the ties which legally and constitutionally bound India to the Secretary of State considerably relaxed, are the main features of the new enactment, it is unfortunately beset with many undesired Safeguards and Reserved and Special Powers. These Special Powers and Responsibilities, with which the Governor General and the Governors are invested, enable, if need be, each one of them to assume both the Legislative and the Executive powers in their individual capacities, powers such as they never possessed within the last 75 years. The new constitution given, has therefore disappointed Indian aspirations all round. The New Act is not what was expected by political India, and that has been admitted quite profusely and frankly by the legislators in England.

Let us not discuss and go into these technical details much further, because that is not the subject matter of my lecture this evening. I am attempting to persuade you to look at things with the eyes of a historian and record facts as they stand and accept them as truths. I can, therefore, safely state that the coming constitution is indeed a bold step forward much more than ever had been taken, and fulfils to a very large extent the intentions and the wishes of the broad-minded statesmen of England who had a hand in the governance of India.

A PARADOX?

I have said that the country has advanced through its legislatures, and although it may sound paradoxical to you, I feel fortified enough to say also that we have not advanced as fast and as far as we could have, in view of what the British rule has made it possible for us to do, particularly when the progress the other constitutional countries have made in this respect by a process of evolution has come to us ready-made. We have not had that difficulty of evolving our political and constitutional progress in the teeth of monarchical opposition and in defiance of autocratic individuals whose word was law. This must be granted as a fact.

FALLS SHORT.

From the point of view, of the British as liberal a form of Government has been given as appealed to them to give us. From our point of view of course, it falls short in many ways of our expectations and requirements. But it must be admitted that it does open up to us opportunities which did not fall to our lot before, in the governance of our own country. And if we only prepared ourselves to take the fullest advantage of them and not neglect our duties to our country, as we did during the last 15 years, we can look forward to a political future and progress on par with the other units of the Empire. For I am not prepared to believe that the coming constitution is the last word on the subject. India has certainly not been given the position of the Dominions and other units under the Empire; but it has I think been placed on the way to it. If we only know now how to play our part in our best interests, I personally believe that with all its defects and indeed acknowledged defects, the new constitution has certainly the makings of our political salvation second to none in the Empire. Most of the safeguards in the constitution appear to me to be expedients rather than part and parcel of the constitution, such as the commercial safeguards, the safeguards for protection of the Services, safeguards in the interests of maintenance of law and order, and so on. These ought to, and will, disappear, or remain dormant in proportion to the mutual trust which should come into play between England and India. The Great War has resulted in effecting constitutional changes throughout the world. Forms of government have taken various shapes in various countries, and our political advance is also greatly due, as was amply admitted by Mr. Montagu himself, to the results of the Great War. But I have always looked upon the root cause of the Great War as an attempt to achieve commercial supremacy and establish markets in the interests of each country concerned. We, therefore, need not lose heart at some of the commercial safeguards which have found place in the constitution, let us hope temporarily.

BICAMERAL LEGISLATURES.

The introduction of bicameral legislatures in the provinces, where they did not exist before, is another sore from the Indian point of view. Even all the Indian Governments did not want them. But looking again as students of constitution, we must admit that the bicameral system of legislation is in vogue in the majority of the constitutional countries; and I personally look upon the Upper Chamber as the proof of the great inherent powers of the Lower Chamber, for the evident reason that no brakes are necessary to a machine which has not an intrinsic velocity which may not be checked otherwise. Then, we must not forget that both these Chambers are representative assemblies. Both derive their authority from their voters, of course, under different franchises. And what I value most in the establishment of an Upper Chamber is that it will not only have the desired check on the excesses of the Lower House, but it will act as a very salutary check on the unfortunate Special Powers and Responsibilities which the Governors and the Governor-General are invested with. These should never be allowed to come into play.

So far we have considered what they, the British, have done towards the advance of the country under their rule. But now the question of all questions is, what serious responsibilities the interests of our country impose on us, responsibilities which we must discharge not as sophists, not as immoral demagogues, but as honest and iron-willed patriots beyond reproach and approach, and impossible of being cajoled or influences.

EDUCATE THE VOTER.

This brings me to the suggestions I venture to make. We have seen that by stages we have come to that state of things when we can undoubtedly say, in relation to India also, that the man who makes the Representative, and

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Plight Of Indian Railway Workers

Jamnadas Mehta's Call To E. I. R. Men To Strengthen Their Organisation

Presiding at the Second Annual Conference of the Workers of the East Indian Railway at Dhanbad last week, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta delivered a forceful address on the conditions and grievances of railway workers in this country.

He contrasted the conditions of the worker in this country with those of other countries. Even under Fascist rule there was greater consideration for the worker than in India, where the Government continues to ignore and defy the decisions of the International Labour Conference and the recommendations of the Indian Labour Commission.

The lot of the Indian Railway worker was one of intense hardship and Mr. Jamnadas urged the workers of the East Indian Railway to consider their Union as their source of strength and power and organise so that it might become a power in the land.

It is unnecessary in the year 1935 to stress the need of a well-organised Union for workers in each industry. When in 1931 the campaign of retrenchment on the Railways was doing havoc among the workers, those on the East Indian Railway were hit the hardest of all. You had more than ten thousand men retrenched; ten thousand men retrenched meant, with their families, 50,000 men, women and children sent to the streets without food, clothing or shelter and when it is remembered that we have no system of unemployment insurance in this country the fate of those 50,000 human beings will be easily imagined; it is as if the whole of Barisal was handed over to famine and starvation without any one to look after it; as the President of the Railwaymen's Federation I had to travel almost all over the country to represent the workers case before the Murphy Committee.

Everywhere the retrench workers had sadness written on the faces as they came to fight out their cases; but everywhere they had the consolation that their interests were in the hands of their leaders of their Trade Unions who appeared before the Committee; the East Indian workers alone had the feeling that there was no one to help them; and it was distressing to observe that in the absence of trained and experienced leaders their case was seriously prejudiced.

Scared Officials

I am therefore really glad that you are well-organised now and that your strength and numbers are daily growing. We have applied to the Administration of the Railway for recognition and I am going to seek an interview with your Agent in a day or two in order personally to repeat the request.

In this connection I cannot help observing that the attitude of several Railway Administrations leaves much to be desired. Too frequently the Railway Administrations regard the workers organisation as a sort of infliction on the Railways. In the abstract, you find them speaking with earnestness about the need for the promotion of a healthy Trade Union in the industry; but as soon as they see one in flesh and blood some of them begin to get scared.

The Union official on the other end, if he is worth his salt, cannot always agree with the Railway Official's estimate of himself; he hears of serious cases of corruption, oppression and indifference and feels bound to expose them. He is at once run down as a Bolshevic. This is the real trouble and the result is that there are to-day more unrecognised Unions on Railways than recognised ones.

Precarious Job

Railway employees in India have a precarious job. There is little security of service; the worker is sometimes required to sign what is called a service bond but which is little better than a slave bond; this bond requires him further to contract himself out of his legal right to sue the employer even for wrongful dismissal. Frequently the job remains temporary over a number of years and the worker may be suddenly discharged after many years of approved service. The large majority are underpaid and sweated; they are not allowed to contribute to the Provident Fund and when they retire from service they have little or nothing on which to subsist in old age the payment of gratuity is purely discretionary; and of course they get no pension.

During periods of unemployments which might occur any moment they have no benefits on which to fall back for relief. Most of the Unions being unrecognised the men's grievances do not reach the ears of the superior authority; the worker is not uncommonly the victim of petty tyranies and injustices, and corruption sometimes robs him of a substantial rotion of his scanty remuneration. Often the housing accommodation is of a character that is a scandal and disgrace. Thus neglected, harassed, ill-paid, ill-fed and badly housed there is little wonder that he loses faith in the sense of justice of his masters and in the ability of the Trade Union leaders to help him out of slough of dispond into which he has fallen.

Minimum Wage

There are some other directions in which the Railwaymen's conditions of service have worsened in the last five years. Apart from the terrible heritage of retrenchment, wagecuts, short-time, demotions and increased taxation they have suffered further attacks on their standard of life. A minimum wage is not yet recognised as the inalienable right of the worker; on the other hand a reduction of wages is carried out without much compunction. There must be some thousands of men employed or re-employed on the Railways since 1931. They were told last year that they were brought under the Revised Scales of Wages which means that they will hereafter receive between 10 to 25 per cent lower wages than they used to receive before 1931 for the same kind of work.

The amazing thing about this unjust attack on the wages of the Railwaymen is that the new scales were enforced without prior consultation with the workers or their organisations. The entire scheme was hatched in the dark and was thrown at our faces as a 'fait accompli' and its worst feature is its retrospective character since July 1931. While the world as a whole is committing itself to better standards for the workers in all directions and while States and Governments are watchfully protecting these standards we in India are thus actually going backwards.

Contrast With Other Countries

In all progressive countries it is becoming an accepted policy of the State that the citizen is entitled to care and consideration from the cradle to the grave. Governments, as the visible instruments of the power and authority of the community, are being charged with the obligation to carry out that policy. The result is a complete transformation of the pre-war outlook towards social problems. Social and economic questions are no longer regarded as standing in antithesis to each other; rather, the key to a correct solution of both is considered to be the same.

Measures, more or less identical, are either already in force or are under active contemplation by the statesmen in many countries. With the birth of a child the parents receive direct or indirect financial assistance from the State towards its maintenance. The education of a child is being accepted as a first charge on the resources of a community; not merely the expenses of primary education but of the nourishment of the children and their health while under education are defrayed out by public funds. The school going age is being raised in order that the child may be more efficient in after life and may not flood the employment market too early.

With the completion of education the right to get work begins; failing work the young person gets unemployment benefit or assistance, while under employment the worker is protected against the risks a incidental to his work and his right to leisure is recognised by the reduction of hours. As soon as he becomes incapable of work owing to age he can claim an old age pension; men and women of all ages are thus recognised as legitimate claimants to the resources of the community.

Shorter hours, better wages and healthier conditions of work are fast becoming the birthright of every human being not merely in the countries which are supposed to be democratically governed but even in those countries which are under Fascist rule. Indeed the claim of the latter has been that these benefits are better secured to the workers under fascism than under ostensible democracies.

When we contrast this state of things with the conditions in our own country we are filled with inexpressible sorrow. The worker here has few rights guaranteed to him by the law of the land. What are supposed to be guaranteed are insecure and may be taken away any time.

Washington Defied

I shall mention only one case. The Government of India informed the world in 1921 that it had ratified the Washington Convention of Hours of 1919 but for ten years thereafter it did little of nothing to implement the Convention; since 1930 it has adopted new tactics. The Government now claims to have passed the necessary legislation; but that Act is another smoke screen under which to cover its fourteen-year old default; one-half of the Railway workers in India are still outside the benefits of the Convention.

The conduct of the Government of India in this matter amounts to an open breach of the Washington Conventions. They have received unequivocal rebukes from the International Labour Organisation more than once; and I protest once more in the name of Railwaymen against this continual denial of the rights which accrued to them since 1921.

I would refer to one more important question that affects the interests of Railway workers; you know very well that of late there has been a growing tendency on the part of the Railway Administrations to make use of Contract Labour; this is pure reaction; it means the sweating of Labour. The Royal Commission on Labour condemned the tendency but the Railway Board and the Administrations have ignored the considered judgment of that authority.

The catalogue of your grievances is long and unending and the methods for redress are sadly inadequate; one of the serious grievances of the workers on your line, as on the other lines, is that there is too much partiality in the matter of promotion and that seniority does not receive the consideration it deserves. This is a fruitful and constant source of discontent and heart-burning and I would strongly urge the adoption of a Time Scale in place of the present chaotic arrangement which leaves considerable scope for the play of the forces of favouritism jobbery, corruption and arbitrariness. In most cases, the time scale will not adversely affect efficiency at all and the removal of the constant and ranking sense of injustice will make the services far more efficient than it is.

Racial Discrimination.

Another serious grievance is the racial discrimination which continues in the matter of the provision of Box-Khalasis for European and Anglo-Indian Drivers, while the same facility is denied to the Indian Drivers. There are similar complaints about discrimination in the matter of housing, allowances, passes, leave and other privileges. You are undoubtedly adopting appropriate resolutions on every subject. I shall not, therefore, refer to these questions.

For redress of these and other grievances the new constitution will offer you no assistance as the Federal Railway authority is not to be responsible to legislature. The new constitution has thus closed the doors against the workers and masses getting real transfer of power. Our central organisation has pronounced a just and unequivocal condemnation of the Government of India Act, 1935. We dislike the measure in the extreme; but it has been imposed upon us and will soon be in operation. Indian Labour has got an extended right of representation and I would ask you to get ready to make use of it.

Before I conclude I would beg of you to consider your Union as the source of your strength and power. Try and make it bigger and stronger every day of your life and you will find that in spite of your poverty, weakness and helplessness you will soon become a power in the land. I have done. I wish you success and I thank you once again.

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WEAVING DEPT. OF SWADESHI MILLS

Two Members Of Co-operative Credit Society Granted Rewards

The 15th annual general meeting of the Swadeshi Mills Weaving Department Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Kurla, was held on Friday in the Jamshedji Tata Hall, Kurla. Advocate A. N. Surve presided and Messrs P. R. Muley, Palekar, Kulkarni, Gogte, Pestonji Mandoria and Marzban Gandhi were present.

At first the meeting adopted the annual report, audited statement of accounts, elected new committee members, declared dividend on shares and bonus to regular loan payers. The meeting also sanctioned a sum of Rs. 10/- towards Quetta Relief Fund. Messrs. Rambhaji Sakharam Khedekar and Mansingrao Vithalrao Wagh were elected as President and the Secretary of the Society for the ensuing year.

Messrs. P. S. Gavkar and Wagh the Supervisor and the Secretary respectively of the Society were granted rewards in recognition of their efficient services towards the progress of the Society.

Messrs. P. R. Muley, Palekar, Gavkar, Gogte, Murzban and Gandhi made speeches. Mr. P. R. Muley in his speech explained the working of different co-operative Societies and Banks and requested the members present to increase the membership of the Society and hoped the Society will soon reach to the rank of the Co-operative Bank if efforts in that direction are made by every well-wisher and member of the Society.

Mr. Palekar, the Government Auditor, explained in details the importance and necessity of the life insurance and requested the members present to insure their lives through the Society in Co-operative Insurance Society from Rs. 150 and onwards and thus make some provision of their families in case of old age or untimely death.

The Agent, Barsi Light Railway, Kurdwadi, wires with regard to the breach on the B. L. Railway between Gulvanchi and Sangola that the situation has slightly improved and he is arranging for transhipment of passengers, perishable articles and mail from today by day-light only from Nos. 3 up and 4 down trains.

INJUSTICE TO ALLIED CASTES

Leaders Protest Against Delimitation Proposals

A joint meeting of the Working Committee and the leaders of the Allied Castes, with Mr. B. P. Wadke in the chair was held in Bombay to consider the recommendation made by the Delimitation Committee in relation with the allotment of the seven reserved seats. Among those present were Messrs. A. N. Surve, K. P. Khandke, R. B. Raut, and others.

Mr. A. N. Surve explained the recommendation made by the B. P. Delimitation Committee and how in practice it would benefit only the Maratha Caste proper and prevent the Allied Castes from obtaining representation in the legislature, when as a matter of fact the reservation of seats was intended to benefit both jointly.

After Mr. G. V. Mali, S. V. Raomule, from Nasik and others had addressed the meeting four resolutions were moved from the chair and unanimously passed, by which firstly, a strong protest was registered at the omission to give representation to the Allied Castes by the Government on the Delimitation Committee and a further omission by the said Committee to co-opt a representative of the said castes when their representation came for consideration befort it, and which omissions had worked great injustice to them and have endangered their rights and interests.

By the second resolution a recommendation was made that the six reserved seats should be allotted to the Ratnagiri, Thana cum Suburban, Kolaba, Poona, Ahmednagar, and East Khandesh districts (one seat to each district) and the seventh seat should be given to the Bombay City, with the understanding that the benefit of reservation should be enjoyed solely by the Allied Castes, because the Maratha Caste proper is able to obtain representation from many constituencies without reservation.

The third resolution stated that the demand of the Allied castes that the number of the reserved seats should be doubled and the seven seats be allotted to the Allied Castes and the remaining seven to the Maratha Caste proper, or in the alternative, if the number of seats cannot be increased then the seven seats should be reserved solely for the Allied Castes, which was formulated on 26-9-1932 was re-affirmed and repeated.

A committee was appointed to draft a written statement in support of the above-mentioned demands and to submit it Government and to wait in deputation on H. E. the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of explaining to him the grave injustice that would be caused to the Allied Castes, if no steps were taken to modify the recommendation of the Delimitation Committee.

After a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. K. G. Bagade, Advocate, the proceedings terminated.

METEORIC STONES FOUND IN VILLAGE

COMILLA, September 2

Following lightning and thunder meteoric stones weighing 52 lbs. fell at a village near Comilla and were brought to the Collectorate.

They will be sent to the Geological Survey of India.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

LIVERPOOL COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

Crossrates Quietly Steady

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER STEADY

Wheat Better And Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.

On Monday crossrates ruled quietly steady.
N Y. COTTON MARKET CLOSED.
The New York cotton market was closed to-day.
GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER STEADY.
London gold was firm but silver was steady.
WHEAT BETTER BUT LINSEED QUIET.
Liverpool wheat showed better activity. Chicago wheat was closer Linseed was quiet.
SECURITIES IN BETTER DEMAND
The London Stock Exchange did not display any important feature in the absence of any interest. Giltedged securities were somewhat in better demand after early setback.

COTTON EXCHANGES

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	10.31
To-day's opening	Closed.
Difference	Closed
To-day's closing	Closed.
Difference	Closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	5.63
To-day's opening	5.61
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.61
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 189-8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—
October (10.37/10.36) closed.
December (10.41/10.41) closed.
January (10.42/10.41) closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.
American October (5.63) 5.63
American December (5.56) 5.56
Egyptian October (7.65) 7.66
Egyptian November (7.60) 7.61

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Broach A/M. moved around Rs. 190 at night. The New York cotton market was closed to-day.

REDUCE FREIGHT ON WHEAT

Karachi Chamber's Telegram To Calcutta Steamship Cos.

KARACHI, Sept. 1.

In order to get the freight reduced on wheat flour from Karachi to Calcutta as they did in the case of wheat, reducing it from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per ton, the Buyer and Shipper Chamber has sent the following wire to the Steamship Companies at Calcutta:

"This Chamber strongly protests against the enforced discrimination in flour freights to Calcutta when wheat freight has been reduced to Rs. 4. Similar reduction in flour freight should be announced. Otherwise mills will be placed in precarious condition. We request immediate reduction."—United Press.

JULLUNDER ASSEMBLY SEAT

Congress Party Nominates Raizada Hansraj

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has issued the following statement to the Press:—

On the advice tendered by Lala Dunichand, President and Mr. Kidarnath Sehgal, General Secretary of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and after considering all aspects of the situation in which we are placed, the Congress Parliamentary Board has nominated Raizada Hansraj for contesting the Jullunder-Ambala constituency of the Assembly.

We regret to learn that the Punjab Government has not thought it fit to remove the disqualification against Dr. Satyapal to stand as a candidate for the seat.—United Press.

Inspectors of Schools of the Central Provinces will consider in the next month, the revised curricula, prepared for introduction in the primary schools with a view to give industrial bias to the education of students.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	Closed
To-day's opening	Closed
To-day's closing	Closed

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	4.96 9/16
To-day's opening	4.95 5/8
To-day's closing	4.95 15/16
Difference	—.00 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 2.

Previous closing	75.16
To-day's opening	75.16
To-day's closing	75.16
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 2.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95 3/8 and then improved to 4.95 13/16 subsequently further rising to 4.95 13/16.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95 15/16.

Franc opened at 75.16 with no further improvement.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.16.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 2.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29d.	29d.
Forward	28 13/16d	28 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 2.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-1 1/2) £7-0-3

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 2.

3 months (19/32 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 2. 3-30 p.m

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.67 7/8) 5 67 7/8
New York on Bombay (37.55) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.94) 0.94
London on Shanghai (1-6) 1-6 1/16
London on Milan (60.65) 60.65
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Business was done in silver at night at Rs. 65.6, 65.9 and 65.13. Gold came to business at Rs. 34-11-3, 34-11-6 and 34-11-9 at night. The tendency was firm on better foreign cables.

SHAHIDGUNJ ECHO IN SESSIONS COURT

LAHORE, September 2

Mr. Onkarnath Zutshi, Sessions Judge, pronounced orders on the appeal of Abul Karim and seven others who are convicted under sections 143 and 188 I.P.C. and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fines ranging from Rs. 60 to Rs. 200 for disobeying the order of the District Magistrate and being members of an unlawful assembly during the Shahidgung agitation.

The Judge upheld the conviction under section 143 but reduced the sentence by three months in each case while the conviction under section 188 was quashed and fines remitted.

The Sessions Judge also disposed of another appeal filed by Iltaf Hussain who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100. The sentence was reduced by that already undergone and fine remitted. He was arrested on the 17th July outside the Badshahi mosque while asking a crowd of Moslems to disobey the order of Mr. Morton, A. S. P. for dispersal.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 66 1/2 and December 65 1/4. The market was fairly active on some speculative buying following better foreign advices although enquiry was somewhat restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 2.

The market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 2.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£221 3/4 buyers £222 1/2 sellers. Steady) £220 1/4 buyers £220 3/4 sellers. Easy.
Linseed (£14 1/2 buyers No. sellers. Easy) £15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£37 to £37 1/2) £36 3/4 to £37 1/4
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 3/4) 0-9 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-8 1/2) 3-8 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

September/October New Crop (£16 7/8 sellers) £16 3/4 buyers.
Dunlop Sept. (£21 1/8 sellers) £20 3/4 sellers.
Lightning Sept. (£19 3/8) £19 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 11/16 paid and sellers) 5 9/16 paid and value.
Forward (5 13/16 paid and sellers) 5 5/8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay September/October (£11 9/16 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta September/October (£11 1/2 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata September (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 1/8 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 2. Re. a. p.

The market was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Unchanged And Teas Easier

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Jutes opened slightly easier but steadied up gradually as the session progressed but trading was on a moderate scale. Coals kept steady and unchanged. Teas were easier. Miscellaneous section was featureless. Government Securities were quiet but steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent Loan, 1941, Rs. 101-8 small lot; 3 per cent New Loan, 1951-54. Rs. 96-14 small lot; 3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 88-5; 3½ per cent Loan, 1947-50, Rs. 102-15; 4 per cent Loan, 1960-70. Rs. 104-15; 5 per cent Loan, 1945-55, Rs. 115-13 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid, Rs. 1,407-8; Imperial conty., Rs. 336; Reserve Bank, Rs. 120-8.

Cottons:—Dunbar pref., Rs. 149; Kesoram ordy., Rs. 3-3; Kesoram pref., Rs. 111: New Victoria ordy., Re. 1-6.

Coals:—Bengal, Rs. 241; Bokaro and Pampur, Rs. 7-14.

Jutes:—Anglo-India, Rs. 375; Auckland, Rs. 186; Adamjee ordy., Rs. 16-8 small odd lot; Adamjee pref., Rs. 130-12 small lot; Barnagore, Rs. 128; Belvedere, Rs. 325; Champdandy, Rs. 161; Clive, Rs. 23-12; Dalhousie, Rs. 312; Fort Gloster, Rs. 477-8; Fort William, Rs. 272-8 small lots; Gourepore, Rs. 623-8 small lot; Howrah, Rs. 47; Hukumchand, Rs. 11-4; Kamarhatty, Rs. 457; Kankinarrah, Rs. 383 small lot; Kinnison, Rs. 593 small lots; Lansdowne, Rs. 132; National, Rs. 20-9; Naihati, Rs. 382; Orient, Rs. 172; Presidency, Rs. 4-8; Reliance, Rs. 64-8 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation, Rs. 6-6; Indian Iron and Steel, Rs. 7-13; B. I. Corporation ordy., Rs. 3-6; B. I. Corporation pref., Rs. 143; India Paper Pulp, Rs. 159; Carew and Co., Rs. 21-6; Samastipore, Rs. 8-12 small lots.

Teas:—Eastern Cachar, Rs. 9; Tezpore ordy., Rs. 8.—A. P.

ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER AT AGRA

AGRA, September, 2.

A woman is alleged to have murdered two of her children at Firozabad. The bodies of the children have been sent to Agra hospital for postmortem.—A. P.

Absence Of Buying Interest On Stock Exchange

Oil Shares Adversely Affected Owing To Price Cutting War In U. S.

RUBBER EASY BUT HEMP FIRM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

On the Stock Exchange, the uncertainty in connection with the coming meeting at Geneva which is not helped by Abyssinian oil concession caused general downmarking in prices in the absence of buying interest from either professionals or public. Oils were adversely effected on account of the price cutting war in United States while rubbers eased in sympathy with commodity.

In commodities hemp was again strong on American and Japanese demand. Rubber eased owing to Malayan shipments exceeding estimates.

Wall Street was closed.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £94

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

London, Sept. 2

Friday, August 23, £95 1/2
Monday, August 26, £95 1/4
Tuesday, August 27, £94 1/2
Wednesday, August 28, £94 1/2
Thursday, August 29, £94 1/2
Friday, August 30, £99 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 2. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were dull and easier with the lack of any fresh incentive to stimulate buying interest but there was no real selling pressure in evidence. Giltedgeds firmed up after being easier. Industrial were generally quiet with only small business.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 2.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

(1) China and America bought. Speculators bought. Market steady.
(2) "Market very quiet but closed 1/16 to 1/8 higher."
(3) "Forward possibly 1/16 higher."

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£83 5/8) £83 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£104 3/4) £104 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/4) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/4
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 1/2) £113 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-6) 21-0
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4) 4 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 4) dol 4
Musical Industries (26-0) 26-0
Princhin Johnson (40-1 1/2) 40-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (110-0) 110-0
Realisation 1930 (£80) £80
Dunlop Rubber (42-0) 42-0
University Ordinary (30-0) 29-3
Ford Motors (33-3) 33-3
Cable Wires (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
British American Tobacco (115-0) 115-0
Camera A (£8) £8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (18-0) 17-7 1/2
Distillers (92-6) 92-0
Bred and Dyers (9-6) 9-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (62-6) 62-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 54-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-0) 7-3
Western Limited Ordinary (16-9) 16-9
Inter Nickels (£29 1/4) £29 Ex Div.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

LAHORE MOVE FOR ALL-INDIA CINEMA CONFERENCE

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The Punjab Motion Pictures Academy, Lahore, proposes to hold an All-India Cinema Conference on the 26, 27 and 28th of October, 1935, at Lahore.

The Conference will discuss a number of vital problems connected with the film industry in India. Producers, Directors, distributors, exhibitors and leading stars of film companies are being approached to co-operate with the Academy in making the Conference a success

All communications in connection with the Cinema Conference should be addressed to the Secretary, Punjab Motion Pictures Academy, Lahore.—A. P.

Srinagar.—H. H. the Maharaja is expected in Srinagar on the 16th by aeroplane from Europe.—A. P.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 2.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£97 3/4) £97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent India (£94) £94
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£50-5) (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105) £105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111) £111

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-0) 18-0
Donaro Tea (41-3) 41-3
Empire of India and Ceylon (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-3) 20-3
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-3) 28-3

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 56-10 1/2
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £16 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (50-3) 49-3
Ranu Mines (151-3) 150-0

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (255-0) 252-8
Goddar New (192-6) 192-8
Moddar New (71-3) 71-3
Sub Nigel (241-3) 237-8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 40-0
Union Corporation (157-6) 157-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezule Persian (38-1 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Anglo Iranian (60-0) 59-4 1/2
Burma Oil (77-6) 76-3
Mexican Eagle (4-9) 4-9
Shell Transport (70-7 1/2) 68-9
Royal Dutch (£26) £25 5/8

HUME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£46 3/4) £46 1/2
L M Ford (£18 1/4) £17 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Southern Dutch (£19) £18 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£132 1/2) £133
London Board G Stock (£100) £100

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept. 2.

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

LADY STUDENTS PUNISHED!

Story Of Strike In Mangalore College Following Principal's Action

MANGALORE, (By Mail).

There was a brief strike in the Mangalore Government College on August 28 last when the students of the College Department refused to enter their classes and paraded outside the gates. The cause of the strike was the fining of some six students by the Principal for a breach of the rules at a meeting of the Debating Society.

Some women students also were otherwise punished and they joined the strikers. They were outside the gates at 11 the next morning and among those who intervened on their behalf were Mr. A. B. Shetty, M. L. C., Dr. K. Vittal Shetty and Mr. U. C. Subramania Bhat, M. L. C. The Principal having cancelled his orders, the strike was called off and a peaceful atmosphere prevailed in the afternoon.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS AT BARODA

Virulence Of Small-pox Reported From Sinar Taluka

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Sept. 2.

Unprecedented heavy rain lasting four hours fell yesterday night recording five to six inches. The level of the Viswamitri river is increasing.

Baroda was "en fete" celebrating Ganesh Chatoorthi.

A local newspapers reports the prevalence of small-pox in a virulent form in Sinar taluka resulting in 350 child deaths upto now.

WHO ARE INDIA'S BEST FRIENDS

B. F. Bharucha Propounds Some Posers For Sir Homi Mody

An Open Letter By B. F. Bharucha.

Old Friend,

Whither are you drifting? Your recent speech at the Ripon Club has surprised and grieved your best friends. May we know:—

(1) What was the special occasion of chastising Your Liberal Friends?

(2) Haven't you been a staunch Moderate all your life?

(3) And pray, who was the Founder of the Ripon Club, but your own great Guru, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta?

(4) Was he not one of the great bulwarks of the Congress?

(5) Was not Lord Ripon a Friend of the Congress?

(6) Is not the Ripon Club well, inclined towards the Congress, barring the C. D. Movement?

(7) So, was not your outburst against the Congress quite out of place, and out of tune Sir Homi Mody?

JUST PAUSE AND PONDER.

You said, you had no political past! Why are you so modest, Sir Homi? And, as you stated, you had no political past, where was the earthly necessity of plunging headlong into politics, without the fullest knowledge of its bearings?

You have seriously sponsored an anti-Congress Party to work the new Reforms! As a Constitutionalist, will you please pause and ponder over the following facts?

(1) Are not the new Reforms condemned by Sapru and Sastri?

(2) By Jayakar and Jinnah?

(3) By Chintamani and Kunzru?

(4) By Sethna and Shaukat Ali? Yes, please.

(5) Are they Congressmen? No please?

(6) Are they not your seniors in knowledge and experience of Politics?

(7) Have they suggested an anti-Congress move?

(8) Aren't you rushing in, "where Angels fear to tread"? Please pause and ponder, Sir Homi!

WHO ARE INDIA'S BEST FRIENDS?

Now, Sir Homi in your new anti-Congress Party, you desire to enlist the support—directly and indirectly—of the Bureaucracy and of the British Capitalists, here and in Britain!

(1) Will you just tell us, as to who have been the best Friends of India—Your proposed Allies, or the dear old Congress?

(2) Who saddled the Excise Duty on the Textile Industry?

(3) Who insisted on its continuance and increase?

(4) Who opposed its abolition tooth and nail?

(5) Who opposed the protection given to the Textile Industry?

PROTECTION TO STEEL INDUSTRY.

(6) Who raised a hue and cry against the protection given to the Steel Industry?

(7) Sir Homi Mody, but for the most strenuous and continuous efforts of yours the Indian Textile Industry would not have secured the Protection that it did. But, who helped you in the Assembly, Sir Homi?

(8) And but for Pandit Motilal's solid support, could the Steel Industry have got the first Protection, that it did?

(9) And had not the Congress Swarajists come to the rescue in time would not the Steel Industry have foundered and collapsed in India?

(10) And did not the Swarajists help you again on the last occasion?

(11) Now tell me, old friend, who have been the best Friends of India:—the Bureaucracy, the British Capitalists or the Indian National Congress? And as a gentleman, you must admit, that it has been the Congress all the time.

DON'T MIX UP ISSUES.

Sir Homi, I know, that you have received some bitter experiences at the hands of some Congressmen and some white-cap men.

(1) How some of them preached boycott of Foreign Cloth on one hand, and placed huge orders for the same cloth on the other!

(2) How some of them went to the length of importing foreign cloth and stamping the same as "Made in India"!

(3) How some of them preached boycott of Foreign Cotton Dealers and at the same time dealt with them on the quiet!

(4) And how some of the Capitalists hovered round Mahatmaji and the Sirdar, and at the same time gambled heavily in Gold, Silver and Share Markets!

(5) Sir Homi, let not these sad experiences upset the equanimity of your usually balanced mind.

To denounce the Congress on account of the dirty tricks of some of its members is clearly a mixing up of issues. Isn't it so, Sir Homi?

MODY-LEES PACT.

Here too, I understand, you have some grievance against some of your colleagues for not speaking out their mind freely in the open Conference. You claim, that the Mody-Lees Pact has proved beneficial to India. Sir Homi, has it not definitely affected India's total exports adversely?

EQUAL PARTNERSHIP—YES, EXPLOITATION—NO.

Sir Homi, if you desire to establish equal partnership with Britain you will have many Friends to support you. But, pray note that under the guise of Equal Partnership, there has been going an absolute exploitation of India for years past. And critics assert, that the Mody-Lees Pact and the Ottawa Agreement are the latest instances in point.

Old Friend, you are able and dependable. You are strong and sincere. Seldom have you been so indiscreet. To err is human. But he is a bold man, who perceives his error and rectifies it. So dear Homi, reflect and retrace. Only a General can do that. Remember, that to-day, Congress is India. India is Congress, and Gandhiji alone can deliver the goods.

"SAFEGUARDS A DEAD LETTER"

Hope Sir Abdur Rahim Expressed While Broadcasting From London

LONDON (By Mail).

At the conclusion of the Empire Parliamentary Association Conference in London the BBC had pleasure in offering selected delegates facilities to speak through the medium of the Empire Broadcasting Station to the peoples of the countries which they represented. In the course of these talks the Hon. Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I., M.L.A., from India said:

"On behalf of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Association's Conference, I desire to express our very sincere appreciation of all that has been done to make our stay in this country both pleasant and instructive.

"What has impressed us most in this country is not so much the wealth and magnificence of the rich, but the high standard of living of the people generally, the manifold amenities of life which have been made so universally accessible, the remarkable facilities provided for education and technical training for various professions and vocations, and above all the constant care and thought of the Government and local authorities for the poor and the unemployed. To mention only one example one cannot help being struck by the comprehensive housing schemes of the Government, the County Councils, and the City authorities, not only in and around London but in the other great centres of population. All this could only be achieved by a Government responsive to public opinion and responsible to the people.

"I must here express a hope that the numerous and comprehensive safeguards in the new Constitution may become a dead letter, and that full scope and the widest opportunities may be allowed under the new Constitution for India, to the Governments in the country, Federal and Provincial, to do for our people—at present the poorest on this Globe—what the British Government have done and are doing for their own people. When the people of India find that their representatives in the Government are in a position to do all that is humanly possible to promote their welfare; to develop the vast national resources of the country for their benefit; to raise their standard of living to something worthy of human beings; to educate and train their boys and girls, and to create wider opportunities for employment for all classes of population; and to improve the health conditions of the general population; then India can always be counted upon as a contented and happy partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations."

FALL FROM RUNNING TRAIN

SILIGURI, September. 1.

Report has been received here of a serious accident occurring on the 28th instant between Chilahati and Domar Stations in which a 'Gang-Khalasi' of about 35 years of age fell down from the running North Bengal Express train and sustained serious injuries

The train was stopped and the injured man was removed by the same train to the Saidpur E. B. Railway Hospital in a precarious condition.—United Press.

BIG BLAZE IN ABDUR RAHMAN STREET

Thrilling Rescue Work Of City Fire Fighters

BOMBAY: Monday.

Thrilling rescue scenes were witnessed this morning in Abdul Rehman Street, when seven persons, including aged women and children, trapped on the third floor of Haji Kassum Building, which was enveloped in flames, were brought to safety by the Fire Brigade.

Starting on the second-floor, "right in the centre of the building," fire from an unknown cause, engulfed the wooden staircase, leading to the third-floor above, and the ground floor below, and rendered escape difficult for those inside.

Men working on the second floor sought the aid of fire-ladders and came out before it was too late.

A Muslim family consisting of seven women and children, was noticed in a helpless condition on the third floor by officers of the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, who were the first to arrive on the scene within less than seven minutes of intimation.

Ladders were at once fixed up towards the third-floor. All the seven persons were, it is stated, terror-stricken, and the officers had to bring them down on their shoulders.

Inflammable Material

Highly inflammable material, such as celluloid, paints and varnish reported to have been stocked in the building helped the fire to spread and eight fire-engines had to battle for an hour before the fire was brought under control.

Two rescue-workers, apparently overcome at the sight of tongues of flames darting forth in all directions, swooned and were removed to the G. T. Hospital.

A fireman, directing the water hose, received an injury to his eye, while he was struck by a metal tube dislodged from the hose, on account of high water pressure.

Fire Brigade operations were rendered somewhat difficult as the building was situated in a congested locality and entry into the upper floors of the building was completely barred.

A dozen hoses were laid and hydrants in four streets, near the building were put to service. Tram traffic was suspended for about an hour and the Gowalia Tank and Tardeo trams were diverted along the Kalbadevi Road.

Women And Children Rescued

From the Juma Masjid side, which was west of the affected building, more women and children were rescued on wooden stairs temporarily fixed. The President and Superintendent of the Juma Masjid rendered valuable service in helping the residents come out in time.

It was at about 10 o'clock this morning that fire was first noticed on the second floor of the Haji Kassum Building in Sutar Chawl, in which the New Cutlery Market was situated. An alarm was raised and eighty families residing in the building rushed out for safety leaving all their belongings, as the fire rapidly extended along the wooden staircase. There were two such staircases and both of them were completely gutted by fire.

Within less than 10 minutes, one engine from the Fort, four from Byculla, and engines from Bhuleshwar, Gowalia Tank, Babulnath Road and Mandvi were on the scene.

Eight engines were immediately employed under the direction of Chief Officer Coombes, while one engine stood by for exigencies. The Bombay Salvage Corps and ambulances from the Municipality and St. John's also came on the scene.

Firemen's Difficult Task

The crowds were kept a hundred yards away from the place of operations and Superintendent Hurst and Rao Saheb Dere, Inspector of the Princess Street Police, were present throughout the operations.

Within 10 minutes of the arrival of the engines, twelve firemen began plying the water hoses at full pressure from all corners of the building and fought the flames for an hour.

The task of the firemen was not easy, as the fire spread to the two neighbouring buildings belonging to Sir Mahomed Yusuf, but it was brought under control very soon. Access to Haji Kassum building provided another handicap to the firemen and hoses had to be carried through godowns and narrow passages. The firemen acquitted themselves creditably, in their task.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner visited the place and he was joined by Deputy Commissioner Rowlands of the City Police.

The extent of the damage caused is not known at present, but it is understood, the building is covered by insurance.

It is stated, fire had broken out in the same place a few weeks ago, and this is the third fire accident in the locality within a period of two years.

Crowds Help Firemen

It is said, that unless proper precautions are taken before allowing inflammable substances like celluloid and varnish to be handled in such a congested spot, the danger of fire breaking out will not be mitigated.

As the flames raged, Press-photographers clambered to roofs of neighbouring buildings in their zeal to take good news pictures which would show the exact situation.

The crowds behaved peacefully and gave every assistance to the police and the Fire Brigade in their work. A batch of Muslim youths rendered yeomen service and assisted the Fire Brigade to a considerable extent.

ESTIMATED LOSS

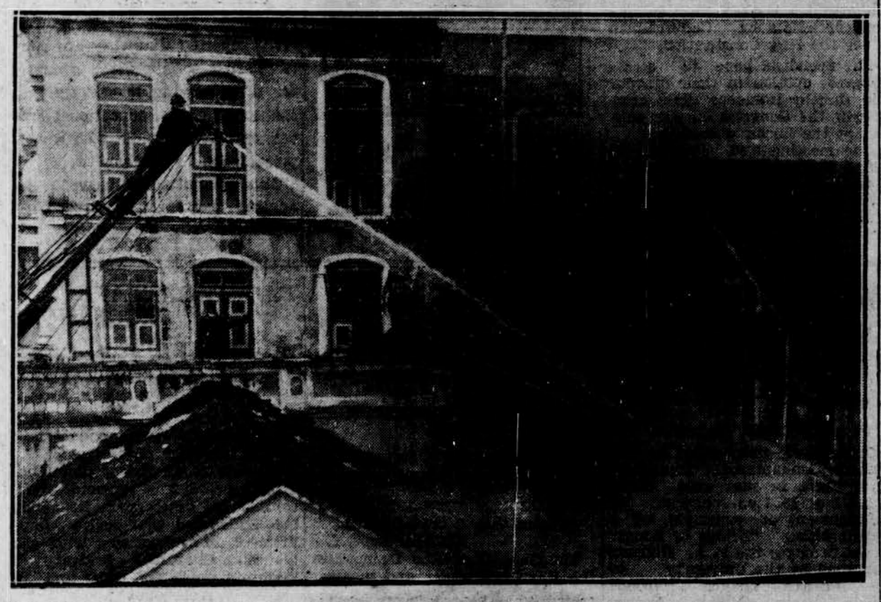
The loss estimated, owing to the fire is about Rs. 75,000.

NAMES OF INJURED

Two firemen and four Mahomedans, who were overcome by smoke were removed to the G.T. Hospital.

The two firemen are: Narayan Jayaram and Anand Mahadev. The names of the Muslims are:—Noor Mohamed Aziz Hussain; Ibrahim Moosa; Hussain Mohamed and Abbas Essak.

Firemen fighting the flames in Haji Kasam Building, Abdur Rehman Street yesterday morning.



One of the firemen fighting the flames at Abdur Rehman Street

DECREE AGAINST NIZAM'S RAILWAY

Merchant Gets Rs. 60 For Shortage Of Cardamoms

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD (By Mail).

Mr. Daniel Chellapa, District Munsiff, of Secunderabad Cantonment, delivered judgment on 27th August in the case in which one Rupchand had claimed a sum of H. S. Rs. 126-4-0 from (1) the M. S. M. Railway Company, Ltd., and (2) the State of H. E. H. the Nizam as the owner of N. S. Railway, under Section 80 of the Indian Railway Act.

The allegations were that on January 8, 1933, and February 20, 1933, the plaintiff's commission agents at Saklaspur in Mysore State made over to the Mysore State Railway 3 and 10 bags of cardamoms at Hasan, a station on the said railway, for carriage at the Railway's risk and safe delivery to the plaintiff at Hyderabad M. G. Station: that on arrival of the said consignment at destination it was found that two bags of each consignment were cut, pilfered, and contents extracted; and that there was shortage of 28 seers in all that as the loss due to cutting and pilferage had taken place while the consignments were in the possession of the defendant Railways, the defendant's Railways were liable to pay damages at the rate of Rs. 5 per seer.

CONTENTION OF RAILWAYS.

The Railways had contended that a certain loss of weight was due to driage; that they were not liable to pay interest or compensation at the rate of Rs. 5 per seer; and that the plaintiff was not the owner of the goods.

The learned District Munsiff disagreeing with the contentions advanced on behalf of the defendants gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for H. S. Rs. 60 and proportionate costs, the same being the value of the shortage in the quantity of cardamoms at Rs. 4 per seer, after deducting the local customs.

The learned District Munsiff disallowed the interest claimed by the plaintiff, on the ground that when the plaintiff had claimed damages on the basis of the selling rate, he was not entitled to to claim interest also, the reason being that the selling rate includes profit, and that no question of specific agreement or mercantile usage relating to interest arose in the case.

CAR ABANDONED AFTER ACCIDENT

Missing Vehicle Knocks Down Two: Driver And Occupants Disappear

BOMBAY, Monday.

An accident in which a motor car alleged to have been stolen from a garage in Khetwadi Back Road, knocked down two pedestrians and was then abandoned on the road, occurred on Sunday morning.

Early on Sunday the owner of the car informed the Lamington Road police of its disappearance since 6 a.m. from the garage where he had left it. About 9 a.m. Inspector Savant, of the Lamington Road Police Station, noticed a crowd surrounding a car on Tardeo Road. On enquiry he found that the car was the one reported missing.

It transpired that the car while coming to the city from the north ran over two pedestrians, a Parsi and a Bhayya. On a hue and cry being raised by the people, the driver of the car and two others who were in it jumped out and bolted. The car was taken to the Gamdevi Police Station and the injured persons were removed to hospital.

It was found that the vehicle was in a very bad condition and that the number plate had been removed.

DISABILITIES OF WAGHERS

Question To Come Up Before State Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

Waghers of Okhamandal District cannot leave the territory without the permission of the authorities. Efforts are being made to remove this disability. It is understood that in the forthcoming session of the State Legislative Assembly this subject will be discussed.

INDIAN NEWS FROM LONDON

(Continued from page 6.)

to remove bans on coloured people.

Indian Progressive Writers' Association

The Indian Progressive Writers' Association of London held an important meeting of its members on Thursday afternoon at the premises of the Indian Social Club in Whitehall under the chairmanship of its President, Dr. Mulak Raj Anand. The members discussed a draft manifesto urging the Indian writers to take up a new line in their approach to Indian problems. I have already referred to this idea of the Indian Progressive Writers' Association in the course of the interview that I had a few weeks ago with the Secretary of the Association. The draft manifesto provoked thoughtful criticism from some of the members' who felt that the Association was expecting radical changes in Indian life and outlook. Incidentally, representatives of the P. E. N. and Writers' International present at the meeting expressed a desire that a joint conference of the three organisations should be held at an early date to decide a common line of action by the members of the three literary organisations. The suggestion was adopted unanimously.

Bratachari's Movement

In the meantime, Mr. G. S. Dutt is making steady progress with the enrolment of Bratacharis in this country. Sir Michael Sadler, the eminent educationist, who held the view that Bengal was least expected ever to think in terms of joy and happiness, was considerably surprised when acquainted with the aims and objects of the Bratachari Movement. He has written to Mr. Dutt congratulating him for putting before the Indian public the ideal of being joyous and happy. Similarly, Lord Lytton has expressed a wish that if the ideals set before the Bratacharis are earnestly pursued it will be better for the Indian nation. Mr. Dutt feels considerably encouraged as early this week Miss Winifred Wrench, sister of Sir Evelyn Wrench, the leading figure in the All-Peoples' Association enrolled herself as a Bratachari. Miss Wrench is the Secretary of the Fellowship of Empire Society in London. She wishes to go out to Bengal and serve Bengal. That is the view that she has taken. Madame Marthe E. Brocard thinks that the Bratachari movement is an inspiration, a wonderful, enduring work, which you carry out so efficiently for the happiness of all. It is a channel of evolution on the right lines. We all need it. So we hope to see something of it here as we cannot be left out of it. The Madame adds "We also want to express peace and joy—to develop the inner rhythm of the spirit". We are ready to fall in and to grow.

"In the Shadow of the Taj" was the title of a radio play broadcast by the B. B. C. on Tuesday night in its National Programme. The leading role was played by the author of the play, Mr. Dewan Sherar. Khadim was played by Surya Sena, the Sinhalese singer, who has given several recitals in this country. Mr. Sherar, I believe, is the first Indian author who has written Radio plays for the B. B. C. The last year' summer programme, it will be remembered, drew a huge audience at the studios of the B. B. C. when they had the opportunity of listening to other radio plays. Mr. Sherar was successful on last Tuesday night as he has the whole-hearted co-operation of the members of the B. B. C. staff.

Municipal Election Petition Dismissed With Costs

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Sept. 1.

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Judge of Thana, has dismissed with costs the petition filed by Mr. Abidsaheb Abdul Kadir Rohe against Mr. Gulamghos Abdul Gafoor Naje, a successful candidate, and the Kalyan Municipality to get the election set aside on the ground that Mr. Naje committed corrupt practice of abetting personation of the vote of Shaikh Ahmed Shaikh Ismail.

Excise Officials Discharged

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Sept. 1.

Mr. R. A. Warden, Excise Inspector at Ambernath, and three other Excise constables who were charged with having assaulted Kalyan Shitaba Kumbhale, an employee of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath, on June 26 last, were ordered to be discharged by Mr. M. G. Naik, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, on Thursday last.

MOINIA SAYDIA ORPHANAGE

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The Watim Khana Moinia Saydia and Darul Hirfat Hamidiya Dargah Moula, Ajmer, is supporting and educating a large number or orphans from almost all parts of India. The total monthly expenditure amounts to about Rs. 600.

The local Government has granted this Orphanage a valuable plot of land (worth about Rs. 30,000) on condition that the building should be completed within three years or the land would be confiscated along with the half finished structure. Two and a quarter years have elapsed and uptill now only half the building has been constructed. Now only eight months remain and Rs. 20,000 are to be raised for its completion.

The Managing Committee, therefore, appeals for help to meet its immediate needs.

Bole Comadree is better with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

Bodily Power Mental Strength

They are here in SANATOGEN

The nervous system *must* be vigorous, otherwise not only the body suffers but will-power and mental capacity are seriously affected as well. Invigorate your nervous system by taking Sanatogen. In so doing, you will both strengthen your body and improve the power of your mind.

Sanatogen will increase your vitality and tone up your nerves. It will make you feel brighter, fresher and keener all through the day, because it provides the body with nature's own building materials—organic phosphorus and proteid.

Thousands have known the benefits of Sanatogen. Bodily strength and mental alertness are also within your reach. Start taking Sanatogen to-day—then you will soon observe an extraordinary improvement in your health. Once more you will know the thrill that radiant health and youthful vitality can bring.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

THE

ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY

11, Connaught Road, POONA.

Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1935

Will Italy Use Death Ray In Abyssinia?

But Will Take Century To Conquer, Says Merchant From Eriteria

Sgr. Mussolini is going to use Wireless and Radio in the forthcoming War between Italy and Abyssinia.

Sgr. Marconi, who was the inventor of Wireless and who possesses the secret of a death-ray has recently offered his services to Sgr. Mussolini and the Italian soldiers who have already arrived in Massowah are very sincere in their belief that Sgr. Mussolini may use the death-ray.

The above information, which has been kept as a great secret and supposed to be known only to the Italian army was told to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" by a person, who lived and worked with the Italians for a number of days recently at Asmara.

Mr. R. C. Farrant, the representative of the agents of the Amstel Brewery, Amsterdam, who gave a special interview to the "Chronicle" was in Eritria for a number of days in connection with his business and has been in close touch with things happening there.

Mussolini's Dream

"Massowah which was one of the quietest ports a few months ago, is to-day what can be called Sgr. Mussolini's dream of an Italian Empire in the East."

He said that Italians in Eritria are very keen on War with Abyssinia. There are already a quarter of a million soldiers in Eritria and 64,000 more have started from Italy.

Millions worth of arms and ammunitions, and other materials which are useful only for warfare nave already reached Eritria and more are being imported every day from Italy. Countless numbers of guns, tanks Ambulance cars have already reached Asmara the capital of Eritria.

What is more interesting is the fact that millions of cases of wine have been imported already and more are coming daily. From the conversations that Mr. Farrant has had with Italians, he could say that nothing in the world will stop Sgr. Mussolini from going to war against Abyssinia. From the conversations with Italians one was led to feel that they were out to avenge their defeat at Adowa, half a century ago.

Will Take A Century

While warlike preparations are going on in Eritria, Abyssinia is not keeping quiet. Mr. Farrant had occasion to meet an Abyssinian, who is a barrister and received his education in England. He had a long conversation with him. There are already three million soldiers ready to take the field any time, they are ordered to do so, while another three million men and boys, who are very eager to take part in a war to save their country from foreign invasion, are undergoing training. Abyssinia would hold out very strongly and it would take at least a century before Sgr. Mussolini succeeded in crushing the warlike race of Abyssinians.

The condition of Indian Businessmen in Eritria was very awkward. None is allowed to take Italian Liras outside the Italian Boundary. Those who do sell goods to Italians, have to take Liras from the Bank of Rome and have to exchange the Liras for some Italian goods. This fatwa of Sgr. Mussolini according to Mr. Farrant, was very high-handed because the merchants who have been doing business in Eritria for the last several years cannot get away from Eritria because they have got huge stocks yet to be sold and even if they sell they cannot get money for it.

Why Merchants Were Arrested

That is the reason why Mr. Farrant had to return without doing any business. He had orders in Eritria for 15,000 cases of Beer, but he was refused to be paid in sterling. The liras that they were prepared to pay for the beer had to be exchanged for some Italian goods. That was why 18 merchants of Eritrea, who had wired to their firms in Aden and India not to send goods because they would not be able to send money for the goods despatched, were arrested.

The expression of sympathy by the Congress meeting, said Mr Farrant, was very well timed and would be very well received in Abyssinia and Indians in Eritrea. There is a lot of Anti-British feeling prevalent in Eritrea, specially regarding the rumoured decision to close down the Suez Canal.

Mussolini's Death Ray

Mr. Farrant himself saw a big boiler 60 feet long and 20 feet in diameter which will be used for electric installation in Asmara. Lorry loads of electricity materials have been pouring into Asmara and Mr. Farrant was told by Italian soldiers that the installation is for producing the Death-Ray. They told Mr. Farrant that Sgr. Mussolini had told them so and there was no reason to disbelieve his statement. Abyssinia was preparing for air-raids and besides, he had information that Abyssinia was getting arms through French Somaliland.

It was Mussolini's dream of an Italian Empire in the East that was to be realised and Mr. Farrant felt that the enterprise must be carried out, from the present temper of Italians. But Abyssinia, which was worse than the North-West Frontier in India would and could never be conquered. It was a very hilly country and what Mussolini wants to do could be done only through air and never by land as there are no proper roads at all. Besides there is the other problem of food. It is not yet known how Italians are going to get their food supplies although, they have already imported steamer loads of canned food, fruits etc. Some ten thousand naked Italians are working like negroes in preparing a road from Asmara towards Abyssinia. They have been drinking more of beer and wine than water and carrying on their work.

Enormous Supplies

About three thousand lorries of all sizes have already reached Eritrea and have been working day and night carrying arms and food from Massowah to Asmara. Though it was very difficult to get potato, tomato, fish etc. were to be found in plenty just now. Three to four ships were reaching Massowah from Italy every day.

It was the opinion of the Greek merchants, who had great business interest in Eritrea that when the war broke out it would not be confined only to Abyssinia and Italy. They, who seemed to be in the know of everything that was going on behind the scenes, stated that some of the biggest powers in Europe would be drawn into the conflagration.

Concluding Mr. Farrant said that British Prestige would not allow the British Empire to be aloof from the conflict for a very long time.

"NO OFFICE" CAMPAIGN

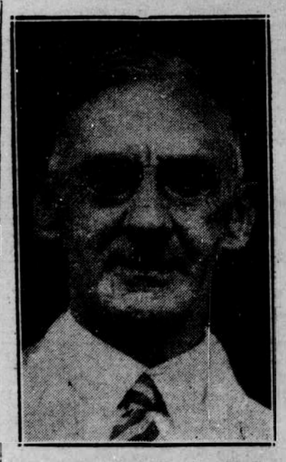
Maharashtra Socialists Plan Province-wide Propaganda

POONA, Sept. 1.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party held this afternoon decided to initiate and carry on a campaign in Maharashtra against the acceptance of offices by Congressmen under the New Constitution.

The Socialists hope to create Congress opinion in their favour and thereby influence the decision of the Congress on this subject at the Lucknow session.

The meeting also decided to call a meeting of the General Council of the Party composed of all active members of the Party some time before the first of November.—A. P.



Mr. Justice R. E. Jack of the Calcutta High Court sailed for England by the Mail Boat on Saturday last

EDUCATION REFORM MOVE

Government To Hold Inquiry Into Present Conditions?

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

It is reported that the Government of India are contemplating to take an important step in the educational sphere of the country.

It is reported that they are contemplating to appoint a committee of enquiry to investigate into the conditions of educational system obtained in India with a view presumably, to overhaul it.

This committee is likely to be another signal act of Lord Willingdon's tenure of regime.

"In Trying To Conquer Abyssinia Is Swallowing Big Snake"

ACHARYA KRIPALANI SAYS HOPE OF WEAK PEOPLE LIES IN THEIR UNITY

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

"In trying to conquer Abyssinia Italy may find that it has swallowed a big snake," said Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, speaking at a public meeting held to celebrate the Abyssinia Day last night under the auspices of the Socialist Party. Babu Mohanlal Gautam presided.

At the outset Acharya Kripalani observed that he was afraid to speak on the subject lest his speech might be reported in the papers and that it might be said that the General Secretary of the Congress had expressed such views. But fortunately, the Allahabad correspondent of the United Press, sitting yonder, did not understand Hindustani and he was safe from publicity. (Laughter and Cheers).

NOT AFRAID OF WAR.

Acharya Kripalani said that he was not afraid of war even though the present civilization might be wiped off as the result thereof. What harm was there? When he was a young boy he felt a sort of joy when there was fire and he thought most people felt like that. To-day he would not mind if there was a conflagration in Europe. People said that if there were no war it would be good for the world. But Acharya Kripalani thought that it would be mostly good for the moneyed and propertied classes who would continue to keep their riches and not care so much for the poor people.

TALK OF TYRANNY.

The speaker thought that Indians could not do any effective service at this juncture to prevent war. They were not able to save their own country from internal fight. What could they do for Abyssinia?

Continuing Acharya Kripalani made pointed reference to the tyranny of caste Hindus towards the Harijans and referred to their plight in Ahmedabad District. Italy would not be so tyrannical to Abyssinia after it had conquered (if it could do so) as we were towards the Harijans. Nor were the British so tyrannical towards us as we were towards the 'untouchables.'

WEAK AND STRONG

In this world the stronger were everywhere trying to devour the weaker. That was the rule in the jungle and in civilised societies. "We are all 'badmashes'," declared Acharya Kripalani, "the stronger trying to eat up the weaker." In this world the only chance for weak people was to unite and be strong. Let them make their bodies as hard as iron so that, if their enemies kicked them, it was not their bodies, but the enemies' legs that would break. Weakness alone was responsible for the existence of tyrants in this world.

Several other speakers participated in the meeting and expressed sympathy with Abyssinia.

BENARES CONDEMNS ITALY'S POLICY

BENARES, Sept. 2.

Vigorous speeches on international situation, evils of Fascism, Imperialism and Capitalism were made by Mr. Narendra Dev and Babu Sampurnanand, Congress Socialist leaders, at a public meeting held last night to observe the "Abyssinia Day" under the auspices of the Benares Congress Socialist Party.

A long resolution condemning Italy's Imperialist policy expressing sympathy with Abyssinia's people regarding Abyssinia's fight as part of the exploited countries against Imperialism and disapproving the interference in Abyssinian matters by the British Government, using Indian men and money which will be purely in the interest of Britain and will go against the interest of India, was passed unanimously.—A. P.

NAGPUR'S SYMPATHY

NAGPUR, September 2.

Smpathy with the people of Abyssinia and protest against Italy's attitude towards Abyssinia were expressed by several speakers at a public meeting held yesterday in observance of "Abyssinia Day" with Mr. C. B. Parkash M. L. C. as president. Resolutions were adopted sympathising with Abyssinia and opposing war in the event of declaration of open hostility between the two countries.—A P.

LUCKNOW CONDEMNS ITALIAN AGGRESSION

(From Our Correspondent)
LUCKNOW, September, 2.

As directed by the Congress Socialist Party a public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held yesterday evening at Aminudaullah Park to observe the Abyssinia Day.

On the proposal of Mr. C. B. Gupta, Secretary, U. P. Congress Socialist Party, Thakur Pershad Saksena, Secretary Congress Committee, took the chair. Speeches condemning Sgr. Mussolini's Imperialist behaviour and sympathising with Abyssinia were delivered by Messrs. C. B. Gupta Arora and others.

AT POONA

POONA, Sept. 1.

Under the auspices of the Maharashtra Congress Socialist party a public meeting was held this evening in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian situation. Mr. Achut Patwardhan presided and the speakers included Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, President of the Maharashtra Congress Committee and Mr. D. V. Gokhale. The attitude of Italy came in for severe criticism and some speakers hinted that in the event of an European conflict India should make the best use of the opportunity to advance her status.—A. P.

It has been proposed to hold a conference of the Hindi-loving people of the Central Provinces and the Eastern States Agency on the 9th, 10th and 11th September, 1935, under the auspices of the Literary Society of the Raigarh State.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

Punjab Bookseller Convicted

LAHORE, September 1.

Orders were pronounced by Sh. Ghulam Mohammad, Magistrate First Class, in the case under Act III of 1914 on charges of infringement of copyright of a book entitled "Bridge of Songs" a text book for the F. A. students published by the University of the Punjab against Harbans Singh, a book-seller of Jammu and Girja Bhusan of Lahore.

The Punjab University had fixed Rs. 2 on the price of the publication and the accused had sold it at annas 12 only. The action against the accused was taken on a complaint filed by the Registrar of the University.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced Harbans Singh to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to undergo imprisonment for 4 months, and Girju Bhusan to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, to undergo imprisonment for 2 months.—United Press.

FRUIT FARMING IN BARODA STATE

Govt. Pass Orders On Formulation Of Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, August 31.

The Government of Baroda has recently passed orders on the formulation of scheme for the encouragement of fruit farming in the State.

It has been decided that (1) patels and the talatis should prepare lists of lands available for fruit cultivation; (2) in giving these lands for fruit culture care should be taken that no single man or groups of influential men secure all the lands but that there is equitable distribution; (3) village panchayats should be encouraged to plant fruit and other trees for increasing their resources; (4) tree planting to be taken on a co-operative basis; (5) agricultural department to supply seedlings at cost price and should begin intensive propaganda for popularising fruit farming; (6) interest alone to be payable on "tagavis" for the first four years.

Certain rules have to be amended for giving better facilities regarding ownership and the use of land. The land which has remained uncultivated for two years or more, should be given for tree planting, (a) free of assessment for first five years, (b) at half assessment from 6th to 10th, and (c) full assessment from the 11th year. The proposals for appreciating the efforts of private persons in fruit-growing have been sanctioned.

The Government has sanctioned the appointment of a horticultural expert for three years, whose duty will be to stimulate planting of fruit trees in the State. He will survey fruit culture in different parts of the State, will study marketing and other conditions for removing the difficulties and, in all ways, will raise the standard of horticulture in the State as the readiest means of improving the economic condition of agriculturists.

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST MOONJE

Gangadharrao Deshpande's Warning To Karnatak

(From Our Correspondent).
HUBLI: Sept. 2.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, the Karnatak leader and member of the Congress Working Committee, has written a five-column article in "Sanyukta Karnatak," a leading daily, warning Karnatak against the coming tour of Dr. Moonje in Karnatak, and asking local Congress workers not to participate, invite or arrange Dr. Moonje's tour programme.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao has levelled five charges against Dr. Moonje, namely: "Detractor of the Congress; arch-hater of Mahomedans; advocate of non-vegetarian diet including beef for Hindus; lover of war on non-violence for its own sake and military education propaganda."

The Hubli Ganapati Festival Committee invited Dr. Moonje. Other places in Karnatak also desired to welcome him. A tour programme has been arranged for him.

Dr. Hardikar has published in local papers a statement explaining the whole matter. At a public meeting held here last evening under the auspices of the Ganesh Mandal, Dr. Hardikar Mr. Chandrashekhar Shastri, Principal of the Sanskrit College; Mr. Gururao Mr. Walvekar and Mr. Gokhale explained that there was no danger to the Congress in Dr. Moonje's tour. Karnatak may not relish Dr. Moonje's views on all questions, but appreciates his sincere devotion to the Hindu Sangathan and his selfless work in the cause of military education. Karnatak was not prepared to deprive other schools of thought the freedom of expression. Listening to Dr. Moonje did not mean the adoption of all his opinions.

C. P. Home Member At Akola

(From Our Correspondent.)
AKOLA (Berar), Aug. 28.

Hon. Mr. E. Raghawendra Rao, the Home Member paid a visit last week both to Amraoti and Akola. The Hon. Member had a pretty busy time in Akola during the stay of about four days. Two successful social functions were arranged in his honour.

Information has reached Calcutta that the authorities in the Andamans have permitted political prisoners there to perform the Durga Puja with their own money.

BAN ON GANPATI PROCESSIONS

Secunderabad Police Take Special Measures To Keep Peace

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Decn.), Sept. 2.

In view of the recent communal disturbance at Secunderabad, confidential orders were issued by the Hyderabad City Police Department in connection with the Ganesh Chaturthi festival to maintain peace and order and to see that processions pass along the streets without any let or hindrance.

Accordingly Police patrols were posted at all important places in the early hours of Sunday morning and flying squads were seen touring the city-area.

In this connection it is learnt that the City Police Commissioner has been delegated with extra powers for emergency.

The first day of Ganesh Chaturthi passed off peacefully in Hyderabad City.

Owing to the authorities prohibiting the emergence of any processions, none was taken out in Secunderabad on Sunday.

"MODERATE" IN TROUBLE

Proprietor, Editor And Manager Hauled Up

GUJRAT, September 1.

The police have challaned the proprietor, editor and manager of the local vernacular daily "Moderate" under sec. 12 of the Press Act (publishing a newspaper without taking out necessary declaration) in the court of Pandit Virat Chand, Magistrate who has fixed the case for September 2.—United Press.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ AT MEERUT

MEERUT, September 1.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied by Mrs. Parbati Devi and Acharya Dharmadhikari visited Meerut. He also paid a flying visit to Hapur.

Sethji addressed a very largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Students' Khadi League, Meerut. —United Press.

CHEAP RAILWAY TRAVEL

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR, Aug. 31.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway had introduced Week-end Concession Tickets from the 18th June 1935 for the benefit of regular passengers travelling from Nagpur to Bombay. The condition then imposed by the Railway caused much inconvenience.

Public agitation has borne fruit and the Railway has now acceded to some of the requests of the public. Now the tickets are issued on Friday and Saturday, journey may be done by any train; the special coach has been discontinued and the return journey can be undertaken on any day and by any train. Break of journey is, however, not allowed but the Railway Mandal, Nagpur is trying to get this condition relaxed also.

KAMALADEVI IN BELGAUM

Discusses Socialist Programme With Local Workers

(From Our Correspondent)
BELGAUM, September, 2.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya arrived here yesterday. Prominent Congress workers had an informal talk with her about the programme and the formation of a Socialist Party. She replied to all the questions raised. The discussion was lively. She is visiting Chikodi to-day.

SUBHAS BOSE, "A LITTLE BETTER"

Writing Another Book On Indian Nationalism

CALCUTTA, September 1.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose writes to a friend from Karlsbad that though he is a little better he is still weak and gets pain occasionally in place where operated upon.

He says in his concluding sentence: "I have lately been trying to write another book. Unprecedented success of my first book emboldened me to take up this venture. I want to write a detailed history of the growth of Indian Nationalism for use of foreigners. I shall return to India as soon I am alright."—United Press.

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